Sunday Edition

# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 20 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1936 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

## THE RISING SUN

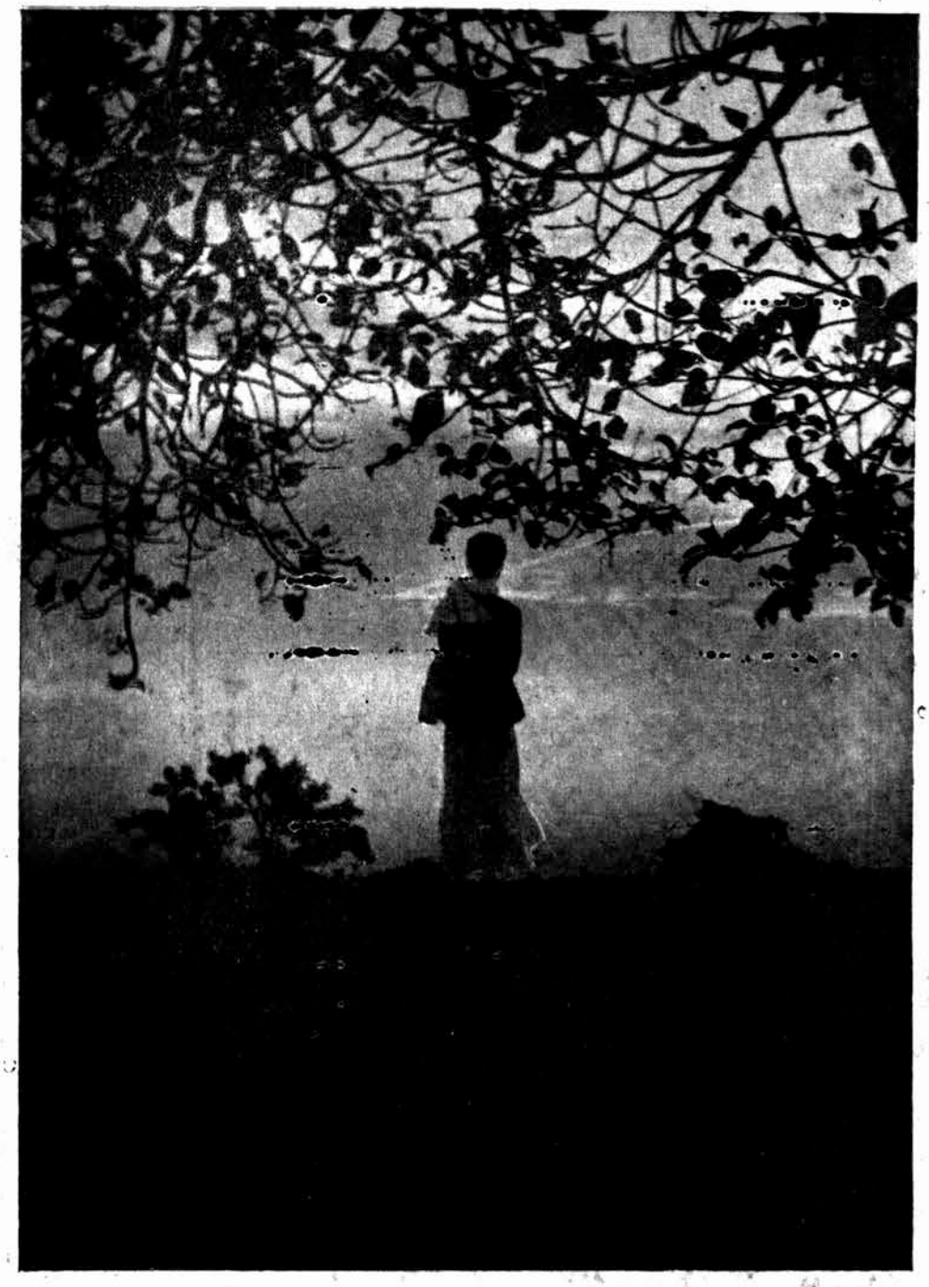
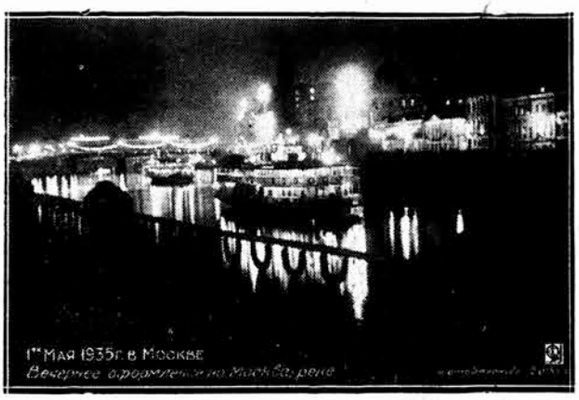


*Photo by* *C. Nanja Nath.*

"MAY DAY" CELEBRATIONS IN MOSCOW.

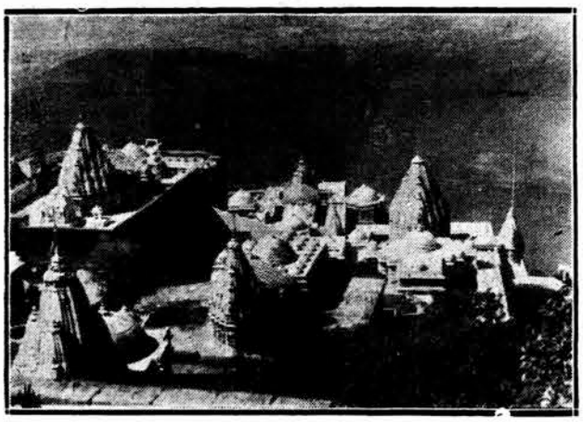
A Young Negro Communist is seen among sports-girls.

WOMEN WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION.

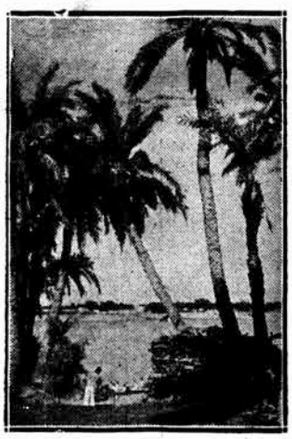



"May Day" illuminations from the Moskva River (in Moscow).

A view of the Dutch lighthouse photographed from the temple of Mahabalipuram, near Madras.



TEMPLE OF JUNAGADH (on the Girnars).



A beautiful view of some of the palm trees on the bank of the Indus.

NEW YORK'S RIDING QUEEN:
Dorothy Herbert, the trick-riding Queen of the circus, is taking a 6-feet jump, riding side-saddle with her hands overhead as she rehearses for her act in New York. She is riding "Satan," her cool black steed, as the magic eye camera records the action.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1936

# RUSSIANS AT HOME

## Some Indoor Games In The Soviet

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

Many and varied are the ways in which the Russians pass their leisure time while at home. Particularly the Russians of the younger generation: those of the post-Revolution period who, owing to their improved material and labour conditions, have considerable time left at their disposal which they may employ either in raising their own cultural and literary level, or in leisure, amusement in the company of friends and companions.

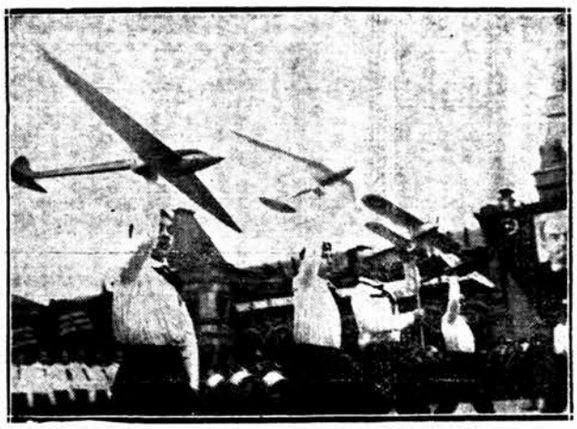
In this article, however, I do not intend to go beyond describing how the Russian youth and middle-aged folk spend their spare time in such forms of amusement as indoor games. Cultural and other forms of passing leisure time in Russia have been previously described in many articles appearing in Indian and other journals and newspapers.

### Gay Dancers All

Russians, as a people, are by nature endowed with great temperament and zeal not only for the arts, music and literature, but also for the many forms of merry-making, of humour and of companionable enjoyment. They are passionately fond of dancing of folklore, of tales, of music and of playing various interesting games. Nor do they require peaceful times, tranquil hearts, or extraordinary charming natural environment to play their games, to strum on their guitars, to squeeze their accordions, and to swing around in their gay dances. For these things they would snatch even the shortest intervals of quiet on the war-torn battlefields, in the pauses in the rattling of machine-guns, in the confinements of prisons and of concentration camps; or in the depths of the cold, cold Russian winters, while kept inside by snow storms; or to-day, in a moment's leisure time in the factory, the field, in the depths of the coal mine, or on the sea.

### Slaps And Kisses

I have had many opportunities to visit Russian families and to see them enjoying their leisure time, at home, amongst friends and relatives, playing simple indoor games, some of which are so witty and entertaining, that I cannot help but describing them for the benefit of my readers, both young and old. However, I do think and admit that some of my readers will find difficulty in adapting themselves to the system of winnings and forfeiture used in many of these games, namely, the frequent and public kisses and embraces with which the male winners are rewarded by their female partners. Nor must one forget to mention the contrary, the tender (or sometimes not so tender) slaps which these same males receive when they lose the game. It must be made clear, though, that both the pain of the slaps and the sweetness of the kisses vary in grade and intensity in each and every separate instance, since these ebbings and flowings depend upon the grade of love, hatred or indifference multiplied by the shyness or daring of the winner in each case. However, all this I leave to my readers to decide for themselves, should they care to try some of these games.



Young aviation modelists during the May Day parade.

One of the most popular of these indoor-games is the game called "Penalty and Reward." Here is how it is played: The ladies, irrespective of age or position," stand in a circle, while the gentlemen participants stand in a line, who march, under the direction of a leader, with closed eyes to the accompaniment of music or a piano or of singing. The leader of the men conducts his companions around the ladies' circle and orders them to stand motionless each with his back to the back of a lady. Then while the music is playing the leader claps his hands. This is the signal for the partners to turn and face each other. If the couple makes the turn correctly and faces then they are awarded with kissing each other, but should it happen that they become confused and do not face each other then, the poor gentleman is punished with a slap from his fair partner.

### "Yes And No"

Another game that is often played is the one called "Yes and No."

In this game the men take turns. The gentleman is made to close his eyes and to call the name of any of the ladies participating in the game. He then opens his eyes and she comes up to him with a handkerchief in her hand. She twists the four corners of the of the handkerchief together and offers two of the corners to the man, while she holds the other two of the four twisted corners in her hand. If the corners held by the partners happen to be those opposite to each other, then he has the right to kiss the lady, otherwise she is to slap the loser, to the accompaniment of roars of laughter in both cases, of course.

### Chair Games

Chair games are also very popular and here are two games of this type which are often to be seen at Russian parties and gatherings. The first is called "Whom Fortune Favours." The ladies sit on chairs facing to the inside of the circle in which their chairs are arranged while the men stand each one in back of one of the ladies. One of the men stands in back of a vacant chair that is included in the circle. The object of the game is that a lady must attempt to jump up from her chair and run over and seat herself on the vacant chair. To do this, she must avoid being touched by her male partner standing at her back. While not allowed to pursue the lady within the circle, the gentleman must be quick to anticipate her move. If he succeeds in touching her before she can get away from her chair he gets a kiss from her, otherwise he is slapped and must await another opportunity when the now empty chair in front of him is filled by some one else.

The second game, "The Quicker, the Winner," is played as follows: The ladies stand in a row facing a chair that is placed at a distance of four metres in front of them. The men stand in a line about a metre in the back of the ladies. One of the ladies darts out and starts to run towards the chair and her male partner starts in pursuit. If he manages to touch her before he reaches her goal he is kissed, in case he fails, he is slapped.

Here is a very interesting game, called "The Roses Flirt." The participants seat themselves at a table on which a number of printed cards, about a hundred and fifty in number, lie upset on the face of the table. On each of these cards a number of key-words are printed such as: rose, dove, serpent, train, etc., etc., while each of these key-words are followed by some phrase, like: "I love you," "I am not afraid if the secret is disclosed", "When and where shall I meet you?" "I do not care for your friendship," "Your plans are exactly like mine", "Telephone me any time you like," "I want you to forget me," etc., etc., The text of the phrases are so arranged so that almost every one can find a phrase answering to his desire.

Having found a suitable phrase, let us say, "I love you" coming after the word "rose," the player hands his card to whomever he wishes at the same uttering the word "rose" aloud. The one who receives the card reads the message and quickly mixes it under the heap of cards lying in the centre of the table in order to maintain secrecy of the message. The exact phrase contained in the interchange of cards can never be discovered by the other players, since under the name key-words, many various and conflicting messages are printed. In the same manner, the receiver of the card answers with his or her reply, should be desire to.

### Letter-Writing Game

"Post Office" is the name for a kissing game in other countries, but in Russia is the name for a letter-writing game. Each of the participants is given paper and pencil and a large number is

*(Continued on page 10)*

*For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.*

# "ON GRIEVANCES"

(BY D. G. KULKARNI.)

I hold a particular grudge, (my first grievance) against the "Indoor" correspondents of popular journals. Why, you would ask. Cause gents it is generally by introductory letters (just believe me!) to the Prime Ministers and their honorary colleagues that they could ever step on foreign (as if they ever really step!)

I refer specially to the correspondent of the Addis Ababa fame. In fact it was I who should have written the Addis Ababa stuff, but you know I was so over and ever busy with the economic side of the Ethiopian problem! The sanctions, the oil embargo and what not. Advising sort of were to the President of the League. The thing put squarely is like this. Brief I am going to be, for I fear that the dear editor may heap my chawls with nothing but the odious rejection slips. And he seems to have mountains of them in stock. Well, to turn to the grievance. One Mr. A, a correspondent of the above species, promised to consign a cargo of best rum, the soothing nectar for which Addis Ababa (this is what he told me in strict confidence) is particularly famous and all the civilized people are ever and over fond. I, naturally, wrote a good word for him to my personal friend Ras Desta. You are probably aware that Ras Desta is my particular friend. When it came to "rum" (mind, I belong to the civilised species), I did not waver for a second to write what he desired. The exchanging business. Wasn't the barter advisable? Well, be it as it may. But now after the expiry of some four good months, Ras Desta writes to me in one of his letters (100-1/4 solid pages. Personal and private of course) that Mr. A never so much as stepped on his shores.

The other day Miss Darling (that pretty Cinema Star) was also complaining and ate her brains over the rum business. We were backing the Kolhapur State Horse—the Viceroy Cup affair—you know. Of course we each lost a couple of hundreds. But then we writers are sportsmen. Miss Darling too is a good pen. What therefore troubled us most was the rum. As ill luck would have it, no strong water was in stock with us. Exhausted and all that. Moreover the editor of this Magazine having failed to jump at our nice idea of despatching nothing but solid good Cheques, we were sort in an Ice land as it were. Can't cheer up spirits. Nervousness prevailed and damped our buoyancy. And at this critical time Mr. A massacred us out-right. Forgot clean his promises.

I am the last man to care whether or not he had ever been to Addis Ababa. What set me freezing was the missing cargo.

This is my first grievance.

Then comes our editor. The second grievance, I mean. I fail to see why this gent should be so fond of returning my Mss. with that blasted slip of his. Why can't he just slip me? In fact I write a decent brainy tale with dramatic raids, easy revivals and waste (not actually waste, but the editor is adamant and takes it that way) so much precious moments (when, according to modern views, I should be rather doing justice to the good old bottle) energy electricity and home peace. Peace at home you know by experience, is rather a rare thing now a days, especially when your angel finds you thrown overboard by the editor. Blast his paper bomb! And Lord save us from that poisonous writing. Prejudiced like. Seems, the Mss. was never turned over but just redirected, after a couple of weeks, at our own expense.

To give you an idea of what I expressly object to. Say, can you kindly take for granted, for a moment only, that you are inanimate? Well then as you are an inanimate being what I would do is this. There is my Out-ward register of despatches. I shall number, bar, cover, seal and lock you in a wooden box or a Winchester Quartz. Then send you by post (of course Not Paid) to an editor. What do you think he will do? Will he accept you? Not in the least. Instead, he will outright refuse you. The Postman may then direct you to the dead (letter) Office and the dead (letter) Office will see its way to track me down even in the darkest parts of Africa. If I but dare venture to save my skin and run away than to risk the double payment, the District Revenue (Sub) Officer will take it into his head to square me up. See? How dashed costly is this postal business. You don't take tea, don't sip (at times of course) the brew, don't even smoke, but send something by post. Comes back it again like the Australian boomrang. A sad tale, isn't it?

By the way, you would appreciate my idea of an ideal periodical or Magazine. The management of such periodical or Magazine (as the case may be) should persuade the local and foreign banks to deliver unto them thousands and millions of blank cheque books. And the editor should then just put up some really nice figures on the Cheques, cross them, sign them according to the specimen signatures and pass on such Cheque books to the readers. Of course the management is to see that these are never dishonoured. Now we come to subscription. The subscription is a minor consideration and in case of an ideal monthly, etc., should not weigh much and should suit the pockets of any man in the street. The economist solemnly declare that the average income of an Indian is not more than two and half annas per day, and the incidence of expenditure is nearly double this figure. Well, as the expenses appear to be topping the income, the management should see that every subscriber is paid two and half annas per day for being a subscriber. Decent suggestion, eh? Especially when we have yet to cultivate the reading habit! Must strive to create interest in this reading business.

But this is not the point. I must turn to the grievance under review.

Well, when I quote below authenticated cuttings of the replies I received from the American journalists (Eh? What, what do you say? I am dreaming? Me dreaming!!! Never mind what I am doing. Don't butt in your nose. Just read on) of world wide fame, you would follow me right. The trouble however is that America is so distant (the Geography teacher now tells me that it is a country and it is something like thousands into thousands of miles away) and I am not sure whether the over-seas postal service is so competent as ours. Here, we at least receive the rejected Mss. (provided of course the postage is pre-paid both ways). Excepting naturally the Cheques, money orders and congratulatory letters from the editors. Now America being so far off, we can't just believe it. But I am again besides the point. To turn to toe point. I give below some nice words couched up in really nice sentences.

PROOFS OF MY STRIKING POPULARITY.

(1) Letter from the American Star:—

"We congratulate you upon the quality of your goods. We have read your samples and found them ticking. Send a dozen or more articles by V. P. P."

(2) The Moon Magazine:—

"Safest, sweet, cheapest and the best drug—your writing we refer to. We never fail to appreciate or cultivate the art which counts so much towards domestic happiness. Your style is modern. Your record is triumphant."

(3) The Sports' Weekly:—

"We have the pleasure to attach herewith a Cheque for a decent amount as an advance payment. Your melodious tone simply pleases the ears. Supply the like essential nourishment. Utmost freshness is necessary. The stuff should be easily digested"

(4) The Aberdonian Sun:—

"Our readers jump at your delightful writing. They demand more. Why not see your way to flood our Mag. with your rot?"

(5) The Nudists' Gazette:—

"Despatch immediately six boxes, 20 feet X 22-3/4 feet size, duly filled in with your nice articles."

(6) The Beauty Organ:—

"Enclosed please find a Postal order. Send all kind of stuff."

(7) The Literary Standard:—

"It seems you know how and why to read and write. Kindly therefore be pleased to send, by Air Mail, fresh stock of your stories. Your previous supply is all exhausted and we simply can't do without you."

(8) The Sexual Science:—

"A beautiful and money fetching article that! You would turn water into money. A permanent record of emotions. We shall analyse your brainy contents. Postage free. Send the same with your next articles."

Now, now. When the foreign journalists make so much of me, what should an Indian editor return my Mss.? And why should he?

As regards the third grievance. Oh! But you seem to be bored. Excuse me, chappies and lassies, I shall be off. Just toddle along. May talk over the subject later on.

By the bye, kindly let me know if you can conveniently pass on some good words for me to the (paying) Editors in your Provinces. The Broadcast management would suit me the most, in addition. Of course this is in strict confidence. May redress though partly, my grievances and hence the request. See?

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The doctor was summoned to the telephone. "Come at once," came an agonized voice at the other end. "My little boy has swallowed my pencil."

"All right," said the doctor, "I'll come immediately. What are you doing in the meantime?"

"Using my fountain pen."


A Gift From The Gods

To Beauty Lovers

The OATINE preparations come as a precious gift for the growth and preservation of loveliness even into old age.

OATINE CREAM is modest in its requirements. It asks only the devotion of five minutes' gentle massage every evening before bedtime, and it offers you in return a lifetime of skin health, the warm glow and bloom of youth. A complexion smooth and free from blemish and the enjoyment given by the possession of beauty unsurpassed.

OATINE CREAM nightly and OATINE SNOW daily. These two are all you need for Beauty.

THE OATINE CO., GRAHAMS BLDG., Parsee Bazar St., Fort, BOMBAY.

# Muhammad's Charter To The Zoroastrians

The Charter to Zoroastrians runs as follows:—

"In the name of God the Merciful and the Compassionate. This is a letter from Muhammad, Allah's Apostle to Farrakh bin Shakhsan, brother of Salman and for his family and for his progeny whether they became Muslims or stick to their religion. The letter is a pledge of protection from me to Farrukh bin Shakhsan and his posterity, for the safety of their persons wherever they live, whether in the plains or on the mountains. They will be entitled to the unrestricted use of the wells and meadows which are in the possession. They will not be maltreated and tyrannised.

It is incumbent upon those also before whom this letter of mine is read that they protect Farrukh bin Shakhsan his descendants and allow them full freedom and liberty of action and check from harming them and should not evince malice against them by subjecting them to maltreatment and indignities. I overlook their particular custom of shaving and wearing Zannars and forgive them the payment of all taxes together with the allied restrictions and inconveniences. They will enjoy, as usual, the full and unrestricted mastery over their sacred places and the lands and Jagirs connected with them. They shall not be deterred from wearing good and ostentacious dresses riding on horses, making of buildings and stables and from carrying the corpses of their dead or from doing anything which their religion permits them. They shall be entitled to a better treatment than accorded to all other non-Muslims.

Let no one disobey and dispute my this testament which I leave behind me giving the co-religionists of Salman (Salman was a Zoroastrian before he accepted Islam at the hands of the Holy Prophet) and the future generations of the Zorastrians the free and unrestricted exercise of their religion and the protection of the Muslims, whether they accept Islam or remain Zoroastrians.

He who will obey my command, God's mercy will descend on him. He who will disobey me, on him shall fall the curse of God till the end of the world. He who will be kind to them will do me good and such a one will get his reward from God. He who will harass them will harass me. I will be his enemy till the Last Day. The fire of hell will be his recompense and I will not intercede for him before God."

## Air Raid Peril To Museum

British Museum authorities have drawn up a scheme which aims at saving the priceless treasures housed there from an aerial bombardment of London in any future war.

Although the Museum has extensive cellars the trustees do not consider they are deep enough to be out of reach of modern high-explosive bombs. During the last war many of the valuables were buried in the then uncompleted Post Office tube, but this is no longer available.

Consequently a list has been drawn up of safe hiding places, to which the irreplaceable books, manuscripts, sculptures and other treasures would be taken in the event of a war. Most of these secret caches are hundreds of miles from London.

SURPRISE ATTACK PROBLEM

But the problem which perplexes Sir George Hill, the director, and the trustees is what will happen if, as is probable, war should start with a surprise air attack.


# Indian Bazar

DR. W. C. ROY'S (CALCUTTA) SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY.

For the Treatment of Mental Diseases.

ROY PILLS.

INSANITY!

DEFECTS OF THE BRAIN and all neurotic disorders require not merely sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. The only efficient remedy for all cerebro-nervous complaints is Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity which, for over 50 years, has been successfully prescribed for all mental derangements, epilepsy, hysteria, neurasthenia, etc. Price Rs. 5 per Bottle

Sold every where or Write to CHIMANLAL P. SHAH. Govind Bldg., Near Princess St BOMBAY, 2.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100.

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7 only.

SIDH MANTRA ASHRAM, P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya)

A Boon to LEPERS & Leucoderma PATIENTS

REVEALED BY A YOGI OR SAINT

TREATMENT GUARANTEED at your place.

For particulars, apply to our "guide to health" with details of your disease. Beware of our Registered Trade Mark.

DR. B. S. RAO & CO., Gopalapuram, Via Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.

Earn Rs. 300 a Month

By learning by post or personally soap making. Success guaranteed. Good income with smallest capital assured. Hundreds of our students, formerly unemployed, are earning enormously all over India, viz., Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras, U. P., C. P., etc., and Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Iraq, China, etc. For their opinions and details write to:—

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A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs 500 rewarded if proved fallible

Price Rs. 2.

Vaidyaraj Akhil Kishore Ram, P. O. KATRISARAI, (GAYA).

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar Joint Stock Cos., Bengal on 1-5-36.

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Estd. 1929.

Head Office:—3 & 4, Hare Street, CALCUTTA.

Authorised capital Rs. 10,00,000/- ten lacs divided into 2500 Pref. shares of Rs. 100/- each carrying dividend at 7 per cent. per annum and 30,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25/- each. Payable as follows:—Ordinary shares—20 per cent with application 20 per cent with allotment within 30 days from the date of allotment and the balance 60 per cent. in three two monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent each. Pref. shares—Rs. 50 per cent with application and the balance 50 per cent on allotment within 30 days from the date of allotment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed capital ordy. | 40,150 |
| Subscribed capital Pref. | 22,600 |
| Paid up capital ordy. | 31,440 |
| Paid up capital Pref. | 22,600 |

No promotion money paid to anyone nor any allotment made otherwise than in cash within two preceding years. Minimum subscription for allotment is 100 shares.

1000 Ordinary shares and 2500 Pref. shares at par are going to be allotted for Bombay Presidency and share list closes very soon.

For further particulars please apply to:—

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Prof. GAJJAR'S AGUE MIXTURE

BEST FOR AGUE, DENGUE

and other obstinate fevers of Malarial origin Price Re. 1-0-0 per bot

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY,

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand.

KATOL

DESTROYS ALL PESTS

Katol Powder Kills, Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, Silver-fish, etc.

PRICE: As. 6 Per TIN

KATOL COILS and STICKS destroy and keep away Mosquitos and Flies.

PRICE: As. 10 Per Box

Sole Agents: A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street Bombay.

Obtainable at All Chemists and Oilman Stores.

(A) Complete 10 doses Rs. 20.

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Samples 3 doses Rs. 6-12-A & Rs. 3-12-B.

State male or female.

Rizvi Medical Hall, Crawford Market, Bombay.

Last week the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna unveiled the marble bust of Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala at the Central Bank premises on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the bank. The Honble Sir Maneekji Dadabhoy is seen with Sir Phiroze Sethna.

# MISS SHAHNAWAZ, POETESS AND NOW POLITICIAN!

Miss Shahnawaz, poetess, orator, and daughter of the Round Tabler Begum Shahnawaz, is in the news again. Like a good politician she knows the knack of gate-crashing front pages. Likewise she knows when to do it. At the precise moment when the country has gone election-minded she has formed a Punjab Youth's Association to contest the election.

She is an interesting personality.

Five years ago she went to England with her mother who had gone to attend the First Round Table Conference. She astounded London Society with her literary and social talents. She spoke perfect English, acted the hostess most charmingly, wrote tolerably good poetry in English. That was the stuff for the Society gossip columns of the British press. Her photograph adorned the pages of every paper, the demand for her peoms, articles, interviews was tremendous. She had tasted the first fruit of publicity.

PRESENT TO MAHATMA.

On her return to India she found the Indian press a different proposition. Here there were no Society papers, no gossip columns; sentimental-school-girl-poetry-writing daughters of Round Tablers were not likely to impress the Indian public.

The Gandhi-Irwin negotiations were going on. She went and presented the Mahatma a guinea. "This," she said, "is the remuneration I got from a British paper for my first poem. I wish to give it to you, in return for your blessings."

"Take that interesting para about Miss Shahnawaz on the front page," said many a news-editor to the "sub." on duty that night.

AN ORATOR

For some time she went out of the picture but reappeared again in 1934 as a champion orator representing the Lady Irwin College in three All-India debates. At each of them she won the first prize. No doubt she is a really first class orator. She speaks English with an accent and intonation that many English women may envy. Her command over the language is admirable and she has a good store of wit at her disposal. Maybe she deserved all those prizes for oratory and the subsequent publicity they brought with them. Maybe it was her personality that won. But a well-known Delhi journalist, commenting on one of these competitions in a lighter vein,—to be precise. "Over A Cup of Tea"—suggested that for the judgment to be impartial she should appear in such contests with her face veiled and her name unannounced!

AS POLITICIAN

And now she appears in an absolutely new role—as a politician!

"The Punjab Youth Association" which she has formed proposes to contest the coming elections. It is not unlikely that she will herself stand for the provincial Assembly!

Let it be said to her credit, however, that this organization has as its first principle uncompromising opposition to communalism and religious fanaticism. "The Youth of the Punjab," she declared in an impassioned speech, while inaugurating the Association, "must come out to fight this disease so that future generations at least may be free from it." Another striking passage from her speech, referring to the new constitution, reads:—

"Although it is a mockery of self-government yet there are persons in this country who are only too eager to take advantage of it for the sake of their personal ends. The organised youth of the the province can not only overcome them but act as the spearhead of resistance against all forms of reaction."

These words, coming from a daughter of one of the most aristocratic, families in the Punjab, are commendable.

Let us hope she works in pursuance of these ideals—without caring how much space the newspapers are giving to her speeches; out the length and breadth of the country, communal dissensions would be a thing of the past.

# Topical Close-Ups

## IN PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS

### "Human Skyscraper" Built In Pucca Gothic

"Truth is one, though sages call it under different names". This mantra caught my eyes on my entrance to Parliament of Religions last week. The most intriguing thing about truth is its truth. After the ancient sages wrote their chapter on truth and went out of the picture, modern sages took up the line of inquiry both in its qualitative and quantitive aspects. The first of the modern sages was the proverbial Jesting Pilate who asked "What is truth?" And wisely he did not wait for an answer! His successors were not such thorough whole-hoggers and brought out new brands for mass consumption. The new product was the half truth!

### "Truth, Whole Truth And Nothing But Truth"

"The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" is the jurist's jargon we hear in modern law courts. This triple safeguard for truth is no consolation for the poor journalist who has to pay heavily under other counts for speaking out the truth. For, according to the law of libel, truth is no defence; and the greater the truth, the greater the libel! The chequered career of journalism in this country and the story of forfeited securities and clapped journalists reveals the martyrdom of mortals for mere and sheer truth, leave alone "the whole truth and nothing but truth." Did not Mark Twain speak the truth when he said "Truth is precious; economise it"?

### Message Of Parliament Of Religions

Enough of this inquest on Truth and let us have a peep at Parliament of Religions. The name recalls vivid memories of Swami Vivekananda who electrified the world by his inspired address on Hinduism commencing with "Sisters and Brothers of America" The flag of fraternity raised aloft by Swami Vivekananda is still kept flying by his disciples of Ramakrishna Ashram who were mainly responsible for organising the Parliament of Religions in Bombay. The orange-robed Swamis, and the Parsi High priest in embroidered Kashmir shawl added an oriental touch to the proceedings. The sessions lasted for three days and apostles of different religions found much common ground for work in the cause of peace unity and goodwill. If only these hot-gospellers carried the message of Parliament of Religions through-

### Philosopher Is His Own Loud-Speaker

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan who presided over the Parliament of Religions, gave a good lead by underlying unity of all religions. This Spalding Professor-elect is a human skyscraper burnt in Gothic style. He is the pedagogue personified in his spotlessly white dhoti, long coat and white turban to match. His broad forehead, well-chiselled features and acquiline nose speak of the wisdom of the East and there is the look of the philosopher in his eyes. His sound box has an extraordinary vocal range and enables him to raise his tenor to such a high pitch that he is able to address a house of two-storied audience without the aid of a loud speaker. At Cawasji Jehangir Hall, he was offered the microphone thrice and thrice he refused it fearing echo. Sir Sarvepalli is not a finished orator, but he is a prolific and powerful speaker. There is an ease and grace about his delivery, but his swelling periods, sonorous repetitions and high-sounding reiterations smack more of the lecturer in the college auditorium than a born platform speaker.

### India's Cultural Ambassador

Before being "translated" to Spalding Professorship, Sir Sarvepalli occupied many distinguished places. After his student career in Madras Christian College, he was Professor of Philosophy in Madras and Mysore universities. He was Upton Lecturer in comparative religion in Manchester College and was Oxford Hibbert Lecturer 1929—1930. He was knighted in 1931. He was King George V Professor of Philosophy and president of post-graduate council-in-arts of the Calcutta university. It will be recalled that during his stay in Calcutta where he made a name as a research scholar, he was pestered with litigation on the score of plagiarism which subsequently fizzled out. Subsequently he returned to his sweet home as Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University. Sir Sarvepalli has received his "pension and peerage." He sailed for Oxford as India's cultural ambassador. About the result of his embassy nobody was more pessimistic than Sir Sarvepalli.

## NEW KING FOR GIPSIES

15,000 Gipsies in Poland are to elect a new king in June. The coronation ceremony is to take place at the Grochow Fields, near Warsaw, the traditional fields where the Gipsies gather whenever something of importance is taking place.

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A Swedish publishing firm is offering a prize for the best essay on "Can an objective moral standard be set up in the present age? If so, on what can it be based?"

Patrick Geddes used to tell a story of a German student, who once stayed with him in Edinburgh. After he went home he sent back a present of his book. It was called, "On the Use of the Auxiliary Verb in the Scottish dialects as Exemplified in the Works of Robert Burns."

*(By WAYFARER)*

## "DOCTOR SAHIB" IS NO MORE

### India Loses In Dr. Ansari A Born Patriot And Gentleman

Doctor Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, patriot and physician, is no more. He joins the ranks of India's immortal dead—Tilak and Gokhale, Vithalbhai and Mohamed Ali, Lajpat Rai and Ajmal Khan, Das and Motilal.

To thousands he was just "Doctor Sahib". In Congress circles, among Delhiwallas, and among his innumerable patients "Doctor Sahib" meant Doctor Ansari.

### Healing Without Medicine

Those who had the privilege of having themselves treated by him—and their number is legion—are emphatic that his diagnosis and prescription were by no means the most effective part of his treatment. It is true that as a surgeon he had few equals, that his diagnosis was almost invariably correct, that his prescriptions were efficacious. But more than any of these things it was his genial personality, his reassuring talk, his disarming smile and his unbounded sympathy which cured his patient. He had the divine gift of infusing hope and optimism in his patient and achieving half the cure even before the sick person left his consulting room. Rich or poor, prince or peasant, Doctor Ansari treated everyone of his cases with the same care and consideration, patiently listened to what the invalid had to say—never for a moment did he discourage the irrelevant rambling details which patients are apt to indulge in while explaining their maladies—, examined the person thoroughly, all the while carrying on a witty, reassuring and genial talk which made the invalid forget the acuteness of his sickness and make him hopeful of a speedy recovery. Therein lay the secret of his tremendous success as a healer of the sick.

### Patient's Pilgrimage To Jail

Like all successful medical practitioners, Doctor Ansari too had little leisure. And on the two occasions that he went to jail his friends thought he would at last get some respite. But such was his patients' anxiety to get themselves treated by him that on one day in the week the jail authorities had to allow him to see his patients. He was in a Punjab jail. And even in the blazing months of May and June his patients would travel sometimes all the way from Calcutta or even Rangoon to reach the little Punjab town where he was jailed. And there he sat in the jailor's office, as genial as ever, dispensing hope and medicine.

The jail where he was lodged in time became the envy of all other jails. The jail doctor would consult him in every important case and many thieves, robbers and other criminals (besides political prisoners) are there who were treated by the great doctor—their fellow-prisoner!

### Gentleman First And Last

Doctor Ansari's political services and his sacrifices in the national cause are well-known. Everyone knows Ansari, the patriot, the national leader, the great physician and surgeon. But only those who had the good fortune to come in contact personally knew what a gem of a man he was. An uncompromising nationalist, he never allowed politics to come in the way of his old friendships. Many high Government officials felt perfectly at home at No. 1 Darya Ganj. His circle of friends was as large as it was varied but his friendship was as consistent as it was sincere. A philanthropist, he spent the greater portion of his fortune in helping the poor, contributing to every deserving cause. Thousands were the patients he treated free and none who wanted to be treated by him but could not afford his fee was ever turned away from his door. And on the 10th of May, in many a poor Delhi home he must have been remembered with gratitude and affection, as the tragic news passed from lip to lip, in hushed sorrowful tones; "Doctor Sahib is Dead."

## Great Banking Chief Of Modern India

Sir S. N. Pochkhanawalla was the recepient of warm tributes at the hands of shareholders who presented a marble bust of his to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the Central Bank. The great feature of Sir Sorabji's career has been that he completely identified himself with the interests of the Bank and never wavered or faltered in his loyalty even in moments of crisis. One speaker at the meeting said that it was the "bania spirit" that was responsible for bringing the Central Bank to the top. But it was 'bania spirit' in the best sense of the word, in the sense that Mahatma calls himself a 'bania'. It never meant 'the pound of flesh' policy usually associated with it. There were occasions in which Sir Sorabji sacrificed immediate monetary advantage on the altar of service to the country. During the Bihar earthquake disaster, when the "Bombay Chronicle" started a relief fund in response to the appeal of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sir Sorabji readily agreed to transmit the funds to the distressed area free of cost. The Imperial Bank offered a similar facility only to the subscribers of the Viceroy's Fund. But the lead given by the Central Bank made the authorities change their outlook with the result, a week after the Central Bank's lead, they offered similar accommodation to the subscribers of private funds. This was a unique instance in which the late Sir Phiroze Mehta's twin-children, the "Bombay Chronicle" and the Central Bank rose to magnificent heights in the service of the country.

Another noteworthy feature in Sir Sorabji's banking policy is his ultra-modern outlook. Realising that woman is the power-house of thrift in Indian domestic economy, he opened a special ladies' section in his bank manned by women. Also he has been successfully training a women's cadre for service in bank. This experiment is unique of its kind in India.

FOND OF MUSIC.

In private life, Sir Sorabji is an orthodox Parsi turning to Udwada for guidance. He is fond of music and he is seen in the dress circle with his family for all premier concerts. Years back, when Mumtaz Begum gave a concert at the Royal Opera House after the Bawla Case incidents, I saw Sir Sorabji occupying the front row discussing every item of the programme rendered with Lady Sakerbai. Of course the popular notion is that a banker's music consists in the jingling of coins at the counter.

**Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing from the pulpit of the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.**

# HITLER, MAN OF NERVES WITH PASSION FOR PIANO

(By JANET FLANNER)

Hitler is a man of strange personality. He has only a limited outlook and very little of education. His visage does not appear, sit first sight, to have any halo of glory around him. But with two qualities, a remarkable memory for all that is in print, and a magnificent, God-given gift of oratory, Hitler has made an extraordinary rise on the firmament of politics and has become the shining light and the guiding star of 65 million of Germans.

HIS ANCESTRY

The geneology of Hitler is as complicated as that of the Habsbourgs. His ancestors were all Austrian peasants and lived in the district of Waldviertel marrying inside the community.

An illegitimate child, Alois Hitler the father of Adolph Hitler, bore for a long time the name of Schickgruber and was not recognised until he attained the age of forty. It was in April 1889 when he was fifty-two that Adolph was born to him from his third wife, Klara Polzl at Braunau-am-Inn in a modest house, transformed since then into a furnished hotel. Klara Polzl had been previously in his service as a maid-servant.

HITLER IN VIENNA

The father of Adolph was an ambitious and truculent man and worked as a customs officer at Braunau and then at Passau and at Linz.

It was at Linz that little Adolph, aged only twelve had his first nationalist revelation. He read a book on the Franco-Prussian war and learned the idea of pan-Germanism from a tutor.

A little later, when the father died followed in two years by the mother, Adolph betook himself to Vienna to study art.

He was ploughed at the examination of the Imperial Academy but remained away nevertheless in Vienna—although in utter poverty.

'Hunger was my habitual companion,' he exclaimed once referring to those days of earlier life.

LOVE FOR BOOKS

Adolph read a lot about all. He read Goethe which he did not like because of the latter's criticism of the Germans. On the other hand he adored Schiller as a patriot but what he loved most to study was Bismark, his favourite hero.

Gobineau, Nietzsche and Max Muller instilled into him the ideas of Nordic superiority.

He also read some Jewish authors and struggled for two years against what he calls to-day the necessity of converting oneself into antisemitism. He ran through 'The Capital' of Karl Marx, in two weeks.

CHARACTER

Some of the characteristics of Hitler's personality are remarkable. The spirit of Hitler is not logical but instructive. He has something of the woman in him. He does not create any new ideologies but adapts himself marvellously to those of others. He has the spirit of a preacher. His conceptions are spiritual but his conclusions materialistic. Hitler is indeed an introspective dogmatist who is indifferent to outside criticism. For him, intolerance is a pragmatic principle. He accepts the necessity of violence and refuses to be merciful. At the same time, he is kind to animals and feels sick at the sight of blood, although he is neither afraid of killing nor of being killed.

He has tendency for mysticism.

*(Continued on page 35)*

# Touring India In A Bullock Cart

**(Mr. Cyril A. Roseborough, who, with Mrs. Roseborough, toured through the principal towns of Northern and Central India in a bullock cart, covering a distance of 4,790 miles during a period of nearly two years since their start from Hubli on 18th April, 1934, and who, after a few weeks' stay in Bombay last month, has again left for a tour in Southern India in his bullock-cart, continues on this page the narrative of the party's adventurous tour. In the previous eight instalments of this narrative which appeared in our issues of the 22nd and 29th March and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th April and May 3 and May 10, Mr. Roseborough described the journey from Hubli to Madras, from Madras to Calcutta, Ranchi to Gaya, Gaya to Cawnpore and Cawnpore to Firozabad.)**

## CHAPTER II

### The End Of The United Provinces

I drove into Shikoabad Inspection Bungalow, with Florrie burning in fever, and, of course, as a dutiful husband and a doctor I attended to my patient. After two days of steady temperature the fever broke and in revenge, left Florrie and tackled me, with the result—"doctor cure thyself." Fortunately, the attack was slight and a week's delay we moved on again, heading for Etawah.

At 4-30 p.m. on the evening of the November 3rd Etawah came in sight and we soon parked at the Dak Bungalow. This dilapidated building with still more dilapidated and antique furniture cost us rupees two and annas eight for twenty-four hours.

The porcelain water jug, with beautiful roses painted on it was more suitable for an antique shop than a Dak Bungalow, the looking glass would have caused great laughter in a Laughing Gallery.

I was most cordially welcomed and treated to a sumptuous tea by the Head Master and staff of the Islamia High School. They showed very keen interest in our enterprise and I received much encouragement from them.

The road from Etawah led us to Auraiya. Here we met the Deputy Collector of Etawah, an Indian, and not only were we entertained to lunch but received a supply of provisions sufficient to last a week. Leaving Auraiya we came to the banks of the Jumna and oh!—what a crossing!!! I cannot find suitable adjectives in the dictionary adequately to describe it. This crossing is in the hands of a contractor and all who cross must pay for crossing plus the agony. Some of those river crossings would be wonderful and exciting, if adopted by the School's Sport Committee as obstacle races.

After getting over this obstacle and covering many miles of broken road, Jalaun, Orai, Parauna and Moth were left behind.

The morning of 11th November found us at Chiragaon, where the Superintendent of Police on tour, was in command of the P. W. D. Bungalow.

### A Word About Englishmen In India

The Superintendent, an Englishman, at first showed his disapproval at our intrusion, presumably taking us for "Christian Beggars," but, on documentary evidence being submitted for his khid perusal, he showed his English sportsmanship. Though we were only resting till next morning, he ordered a "sholdari to be pitched immediately and a bed, table, chairs, etc., were soon installed. A chaprasi was placed at our disposal and the butler and waterman also attended to our requirements.

I might here mention a word about Englishmen in India without prejudice and with all due respect, who I think are much misunderstood. An Englishman in India is of a very highly strung temperament, and his nerves are superfine and anything crude jars on him. He is a born diplomat. The biggest mistake one can make, is to ask an Englishman point-blank for anything. He does not like it. Now, for instance if you wish to present him with an orange, don't hand it to him openly. To his refined mentality it is crude. What you must do is wrap it up say, in cabbage leaves, leaving a small portion open, place it in an artistically decorated basket or plate and offer it to him saying. "I've brought something for you, old man." That's the way!—and he thinks you clever and appreciates your offer, why? because that is diplomacy. Never speak to an Englishman unless you have been introduced. Such suddenness upsets him and you lead him to think you are begging for twoannas or some such thing. Don't forget—he is delicate and must bite the stem of his pipe before his mental faculties will function. So, deal delicately and diplomatically and you will find what a true sportsman an Englishman can really be.

Jhansi was reached in due course. After resting there six days, we set out for Saugor, which is in the Central Provinces. The silent guardians of the plains once again loomed before us and after tracking seven days up hills and down dales, through many miles of jungle, we arrived without mishap at Saugor on the evening of Sunday 24th November, 1935. Four hundred and eighty-seven miles from Delhi.

## CHAPTER III

### We Enter The Central Provinces

On Saturday November 23rd we left Goona the last town of the United Provinces, and after tracking from 7-30 a.m. we arrived at Palee, the first town in the Central Provinces, at 5-30 p.m.—a distance of twenty-five miles. Next day another long track up the hill, the road winding its way through a dense forest. A clearing here and a gorgeous panoramic view of the surrounding country visible for the moment and then—the dense forest closed in on us. The ghats were stiff climbs and the descent was just as difficult down the side of the hill. We were glad we had brakes on, for it helped "Buster" in the long descents.

At 5 p.m. on the 24th November we parked near Saugor Railway station, the Station Master and his staff rendering us much assistance. Two days at Saugor refreshed "Buster" after his strenuous journey and we headed East for Damoh, forty-eight miles away. The road between Saugor and Damoh was in first class condition and "Buster" taking advantage of its smooth surface "stepped on the gas."

We received much hospitality from the Station Master and the Permanent Way Inspector at Damoh and on 1st December we headed south again for Jubbulpore. The Christmas holidays would soon be here and we had to hurry, otherwise we would be faced with empty and closed school buildings. Stopping at Notha for the night, early next morning as dawn was breaking we set out. Down we went into

*(Continued on page 43)*

## The Englishman In India—Permanent Waves—A Merry Christmas

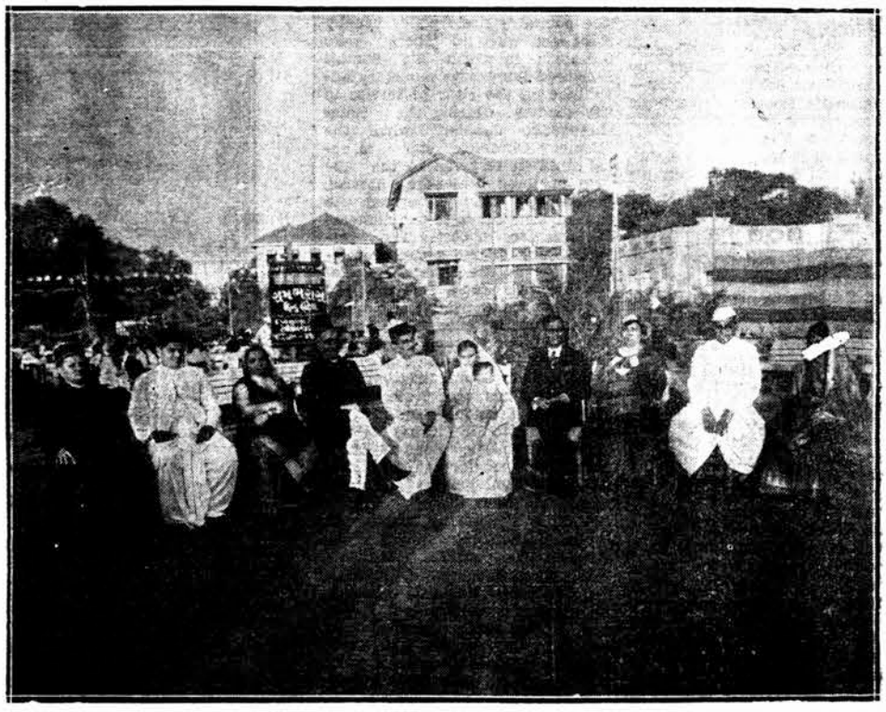

**Photo taken on the occasion of the opening of the Ishwarlal Park at Vile Parle on May 3. Mr. Caesar D'Mello, President of the Municipality, is seen in the Centre while Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal and his wife are seen on extreme right.**


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# ADDIS ABABA FALLS

## And With It White Man's Prestige Also

(By Nathaniel Peffer)

The beginning of the end may have come for Ethiopia, but not for the consequences of the end of Ethiopia. The repercussions of her passing may outlive the memory of her independence For more has been at stake in Africa than the survival of the last unconquered nation on that continet. (Liberia is independent in name only.)

### League's Impotence

Behind the invocation of sanctions and all the other intsrumentalities of the new law of nations, behind the movement of fleets in the Mediterranean and the fevered diplomatic manoeuvres that followed Mussolini's irruption into Africa, lay a consideration more far-reaching than the question of what nation shall possess the barren stretches of Haile Selassie's kingdom. There was a fear that a whirlwind was being reaped in in the quarters of the globe inhabited by the non-white races.

The fear is being vindicated by the results in Africa. Italy is to all appearances succeeding. The League of Nations has proved powerless to restrain the strong from despoiling the weak. One of its own members has been held guilty, by its own verdict, or violating its laws and yet for months has been allowed to go unpunished. Thus demonstration has been given once again that the great white Powers are still bent on treating the rest of the world as vassals. And with the demonstration an impetus will be given to non-white nationalistic movements everywhere.

Had Italy failed, the consequences would have been different but no less serious. For then demonstration would have been given that the great white Powers were no longer strong enough to impose their rule on their subject nationalities. And with that demonstrtion an equally great impetus would have been given to non-white nationalistic movements everywhere, writes Nathaniel Peffer in "New York Times Magazine".

From the point of view of nations with most at interest in the non-white parts of the world the Ethiopian affair created a situation from which there was everything to lose and nothing to gain. On Great Britain the impact is most serious, since hers is the largest empire, and for that reason she made the strongest efforts to restrain Italy. Having the most colonies, Great Britain will incur the largest share of native resentment, a feeling that will manifest itself more vigorously by reason of the fact that Great Britain proved herself incapable of keeping out of her own sphere a country that always has been rated a second-class Power. The British Lion was defied with impunity; that will not add to the fear in which it is held.

In lesser degree all white nations with colonies will feel the impact. White conquest of Africa may have been consumated at last, but by the final act of conquest the basis of white supremacy may prove to have been irrecoverably shaken. The fear in which white nations have been held, an indispensable condition to supremacy, has been diminished.

### Nationalist Movements

It has been demonstrated by events in Africa, and still further by Japan in Asia, that the greatest white Powers can be flouted.

More than half of the papulation of the world is non-white, and nearly all of that has been brought wholly or partly under the domination of a few great Powers in the course of the last hundred years. In Africa, Ethiopia alone—again to exclude Liberia—has had a parlous independence, periodically beset but just escaping extinction, principally because of the mutual jealousies of rival empires. In Asia Japan also has escaped subjugation, though for decades she too had to submit to restrictions on their sovereignty. Now she has herself joined the emoires and is fast displacing the Occidental nations from their dominion over China.

Italy's unabashed attack on Ethiopia and the failure of the League of Nations to prevent it struck a blow at that hope, and the manner in which the attack has been carried out has all but extinguished it. Air bombs and poison gas over helpless villages have been poor arguments for expectancy of justice. The lesson is being borne in on the subject peoples that if they are to be free they must win freedom by their own srength.

### Asia In Ferment

Of this fact there has been ample evidence since Italian troops started through the Suez Canal. The South African delegate to the League of Nations, in a formal speech before the Assembly at Geneva, warned that the consummation of Italy's aims would light inextinguishable fires throughout South Africa. There have been recurrent riots in Egypt in the last few months and a renewal of ourbreaks in Syria. Across the Red Sea from the eastern shore of Africa, Arab rulers and people have expressed themselves in blunt and cynical terms about the events in Africa. The Press of India has taken note.

Both in Africa and Asia the mood of dissatisfaction needs little incitement. In Africa, Egypt and Morocco have cohesive nationalistic movements and have already proved their ability to cause serious concern to Great Britain and France. In the South African Union and the contiguous territories taken by Great Britain from Germany after the World War, there is an active ferment of native discontent.

Asia has been in chronic turmoil since the World War. India has quieted in the last few years, but even the British do not believe that its 350,000,000 people will long be satisfied by the concessions made by the British Government. In French Indo-China, with a population of 20,000,000, there have been sporadic risings, crushed with relentless punishment. In the Netherlands East Indies, with a population of 60,000,000, there have been a few outbreaks. The Arab peoples have made trouble at intervals for fifteen years, and Syria has been in a state of chronic revolt. China's nationalism has suffered a decisive reverse at the hands of Japan.

### White Man's Prestige Gone

Should the subject people be goaded by Ethiopia's extinction to an attempt to throw off alien rule, they could muster an array of force that would test the endurance of

(Continued on page 42)

*CONTRASTING VIEWS: BERLIN AND PARIS*

**Kladderadatsch, Berlin, has the German saying: "Dear neighbour, you hear so badly that I have come close to you." The lower cartoon, reprinted from Oeuvre, Paris, is titled: "The god Thor."**

# Books & Their Writers

## MOMENTS WITH BEST POEMS OF 1935

In "A Prologue," a little poem by C. Day Lewis included in the "Best Poems of 1935" (Thomas Moult, Cape), a simple note is touched in the modern nature-lyric verse that easily reminds one of Bridges and Davies:

This curve of ploughland one clean stroke,
This clean red stroke, like a heartbeat of the earth's heart
Felt here under the sunlight's velvet hand.

The emotion in the "Testament of Beauty" is lifted out of the traditional level of English poetry and it probes the reality we call life. Maudlin? Poetry might be something more than a pattern in word music, a design in imagery, the reaction of an individual soul, whether in ecstasy or torment. And the lines singing the 'moonmagic' of women may well haunt the 'hungry alleys' that watch the spectacle of the surfeit of aldermen's feast. The younger singer affirms the faith:

Lover's eye is hawk's eye, on the whole earth
Spread for him seeing only the point of desire.

And then there is the poet's—

His gaze that like the moonlight rests on all
In level contemplation, making roof and ruin
Treachery, scorn and death into silver syllables,
And out of worn fragments a seamless coat.

But he asks for more—the poet's naked humanity, the capacity to sense in the ploughland curve 'a graph of history.'

He voices the fugitive joys and the pathos:

The unregarded sweat that has made it furtile,
Reading between the furrows a desperate appeal
From all whose share in them was bitter as iron,
Hearing the young corn whisper
The wishes of men that have no other voice.

S.V.

## CHILD ART

"Usha"—The New Era School, Bombay, (Illustrated).

The New Era School's annual "Usha" contains articles of great interest to students of environmental psychology. The sport notes or rather the jottings of the pupils of the School indicate instructive variety. Some of these notes are temperamental. Some are purely business like—as, for example, the "article" which enumerates the equipments in the School. Some reveal a decided inclination for mental speculations and some delicious pretence imitative of elderly wisdom. The literary side, the side that expresses the pupils minds in words is free, varied and elastic—open and responsive to new feelings and ideas.

There is, however, another side, the side that expresses the student's mind in line, colour and graphic composition. The New Era School emphasises, rightly, the importance of art in its curriculum. It is one of the few educational institutions that takes art seriously and thus aims to develop the creative faculties of the child mind as well as of the mind of the growing adult.

The illustrations in the "Usha" do not, however, reveal the same degree of open, free responsiveness as indicated in its literary section. Compared with the drawing executed in the School during previous years, the illustrations this year show conspicuous lack of vivacity and originality so clearly distinctive of the growing mind and impulses. It may be that the illustrations in the "Usha" have been selected either indifferently or with other than educative objectives. If that is really so, it is definitely inadvisable and misleading. And, I hope that in future publications of the school they would be more carefully selected and more definitely edited, edited clearly to show the vital reactions to environment of the child mind. Kumar Kamu Patel's picture may be mentioned as of exceptional interest.

Along with the "Usha" has been circulated a booklet "kil-kilah." The book is beautifully printed and illustrated and suggests more careful attention to the exuberant freedom of the child mind than the one devoted in the illustrations in the "Usha."

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

## Urdu Periodicals

"Urdu" (Aurangabad)—The issue for the first quarter of the year opens with a short but highly inspiring poem by Dr. Iqbal which the poet had addressed to the Poetry Society of Hyderabad. In this poem, the poet assures the members of the Society that new worlds cannot be won without a keen contest and then calls upon them to be always in search of new things. The editor reproduces, in an article, the scheme of a vernacular university as conceived by the late Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan. The editor has righly stated that the late Sir Saiyed was the first to chalk out a plan for a vernacular university and to declare that higher education is possible through vernaculars. In another article Mr. Akhtar Husain reproduces three dancing scenes, one from Kalidas, another from Pierre Loti and the third from Mir Hasan, showing how these three great artists thought and wrote in almost similar terms. The article describing the condition of Russian fiction between 1855 and 1888, is written by Mr. M. Mujib and deals with the great novelists of the period. The editor's address delivered before the Hindustani Academy, Allahabad, on the 12th of January 1936, is reproduced. He first deals with the contributions made to the Urdu language by the Fort William College, Calcutta, the Delhi College, the Scientific Society, Aligarh and the Oriental College, Lahore, and then makes several very useful suggestions for the advancement of the Urdu language. "Tagore's articles" are continued. Guldasta-e- Rangin by Saarat Yar Khan Rangin is reproduced. This poem is remarkable for this fact that a figure of speech (Tajnis) is used in every line of the poem consisting of 128 complete.

"Science" (Aurangabad)—The issue for the 1st quarter is replete with interesting articles which have been written in such a way as can be easily understood even by a laymen Dr. Muhammad Husain expounds, in an article, some extremely useful hints for keeping good health, while Mr. M. Muzaffaruddin Khan deals with the effects of tea, coffee, cocoa and aerated waters, etc. on the human system. "Dabbagh" describes certain trees of which the barks are used for tanning purposes. Mr. Saiyed Asrar Husain dwells on the part played by light therapy in curing various diseases. Mr. Aziz Ahmad describes the schools, colleges and universities that existed in ancient India. There are several other readable articles in this issue.

With this number this useful magazine, the sole aim of which is to spread scientific knowledge, enters on its 9th year. This is the only Urdu magazine of its kind in the whole of India and as such it deserves to be patronised by all those interested in the various branches of science. An editorial board has now been appointed to conduct this magazine on more efficient lines than heretofore.

"Nigar" (Lucknow)—The April issue opens with an article by Mr. Vasi Ahmad Bilgrami, giving in his own peculiar style, the reminiscences of certain well-known poets like Shad, Safir and others. "Bewa and uska beta" is a readable story. "Letters of Niaz" are continued. Notes and other features are well maintained.

"Zamana" (Cawnpore)—Mr. Muhammad Yakub Khan describes, in the February number, some of the archaeological finds in Central Asia regarding India which are at present enshrined in the museum of Central Asian Antiquities of New Delhi. Mr. Saiyed Abu Muhammad Saqib gives in an article a life-sketch of the late Maulana Ahsan Sumbhi together with selections from his poetry. This gentleman was for some years on the editorial staff of the "Zamana." "Hashar-e-Intiqam" is a well-written story. In the poetry section poems by Betab, Andalib and Sahar will repay perusal.

"Zamana" (Cawnpore)—In the March issue there is a very well-written article on the life-mission of the late Maulana Reshodul Khairi by Mr. Uwais Ahmad Adib. "Biyahi bewa" is a very touching story by Prof. Abdul Qadir Sarwari, M.A., and is worthy of perusal by all interested in the question of Indian women. "Hungry India" is the title of an impressive poem by Joshi Malihabadi.

"Ismat" (Delhi)—The issue for May contains several tributes to the late Maulavi Rashid-ul-Khairi by men like Sir Abdul Qadir, Prof. Tahir Rifwi, Hazrat Amjad and others. Of the articles those written by Capt. Nasiruddin, Mrs. Birlas, Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khairi and K. S. Muhammad Zafar are very readble.

"Kausar" (Bangalore)—The April issue opens with a splendid poem by Dard Kakorwi. The editor, in a short article, describes the effects of Muslim civilisation on Mysore. "Nashat-e-Jawani" is a well-written poem.

"Tahqiq-e-Haq" (Lucknow)—This is a new addition to the Urdu journals of Lucknow. Its aim is to present Islam to the non-Muslims. It has an English section as well. The articles should be made interesting if the magazine is to succeed at all.

## GREATER INDIA

### Impressions Of A Pilgrimage

"PILGRIMAGE TO GREATER INDIA," Swami Sadananda, Calcutta.

Swami Sadananda Giri has chronicled in this booklet his impressions of Indo-China—Siam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Malaya, particularly Java, and Bali. They are the reprints of articles which at first appeared in "The Amrita Bazar Patrika," The Swami's outlook is not, transparently, that of a "Savant."

The book is well illustrated.

K.H.V.

## "BOMBAY THROUGH A CAMERA"

"BOMBAY THROUGH A CAMERA," D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay.

The tenth edition of "Bombay Through A Camera" proves its popularity. The photographs of over hundred views of the city and suburbs of Bombay are interesting. If the views could, however, be classified according to locality and brought more up-to-date the album would certainly more than justify its popularity.

K.H.V.

## WHAT IS POETRY?

The Menckenian theory that versification was an expression of non-age (I substitute the milder term for the original :imbecility') may not be as cynical as it would appear if we exempted from its application work that forces consideration of itself not in regard to its 'external' form, which could consist of the traditional 'padded' as well as the 'vers libres' and the modernist, verse, but in that of its being 'poetry' in a definite sense. What is essential in poetry is the quality of the poetic which distinguishes itself whether the particular form was a newspaper paragraph, a few lines arranged into a classical conventional pattern in metrical variety or pure syllables printed in a split line, fantastic fashion,

Mr. Adhyatam Singh's 'Urvashi' (the Book Company, Ltd., College Square Calcutta, Price not stated) fails, unfortunately, either to interest or impress one as poetry. This essay into the poetic narrative would be typical of the school boy production if one had not come across much better specimens in our 'young ladies' verse' which, despite its lack of depth and its superficiality, is found, in several cases to possess some redeeming feature in the elegance of expression.

CASIMIR.


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# ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

*"Progressives", Indian And European Meet—R. Von Leyden Traces—East And West—In World History Of Art—New Outlook And Method—Of Art Appreciation—Hellenism And Havellism—The European In India—"The Indians" Like It—Artificial Values—Kumari Mistry—Architecture For Women—Picture Society Dopes—Perry, The Technician.*

The European Progressive group invited Mr. R. Von Leyden to speak to a joint meeting of the European Association and the Indian Progressive Group on the subject of "East and West in the World History of Art". It is a pity that Mr. Leyden had to abandon the idea of illustrating the lecture with lantern slides. It would certainly have helped to explain more clearly the subject with which I feel most of those present on the occasion were indifferently familiar.

**Informative Paper**

The subject was, indeed, vast and far too comprehensive to be accommodated within the space of just over an hour that was offered to Mr. Leyden. But Mr. Leyden's paper was decidedly informative. The treatment, moreover, of the difficult subject from a point of view that has been comparatively new required the skill and balanced judgment which Mr. Leyden with obvious diligence applied. The neat fastidiousness, if one could so call it, Mr. Leyden displayed in building up his case was certainly a feature that allured every scholar and explorer of the world avenues of art.

**Not A Case, But An Experiment**

It is, however, not so certain that Mr. Leyden did, aspire actually to build up a case. He was, as he said, merely attempting to apply to the artistic heritage of the world principles and methods of interpretation that had been during the previous generations mostly neglected. Let me recall his opening remarks. Mr. Leyden observed: "Art history as a science goes back to the old Italian schools of Ghiberti and Vasari. Their outlook was humanistic. The classical times of Greek and Roman art were a golden age which was lost during the dark mediaeval interval and come to life again in the Renaissance and their own humanism of that period. Only art which was based on ancient classic principles was art in their opinion, everything else was barbarous, exotic—no art.

**Indian Art As Art**

"Please realise that if the art of Mediaeval Europe, Romanic and Gothic, so to speak, was rediscovered late in the last century, it took much longer to recognise Eastern art such as Indian, Chinese or Persian art as *art*. All of this was classified as primitive, exotic or barbarous and had its place in history or ethnography but not in the history of art.

**Changed Outlook**

"Modern art history has changed this outlook and the arts and crafts of far remote civilisations are known to us to-day as being equal or more beautiful and more refined than those of Greece or Rome. At the same time people came across analogies and similarities between art groups widely separated by time and space, which absolutely postulated on investigation of their relations and connections. Our knowledge of prehistoric civilisations and those wide movements of peoples from East to West and West to East throughout the ages led by and by to attempts to find a common platform or platforms for different styles and types of art and to envisage them in the comprehensive framework of the world history of art.

"To-day we stand at the beginning of this new method and too much still is mere theory, but a few big outlines seem to appear and mark themselves as all-important."

**Rare Scholarly Approach**

I have, of set purpose, recalled Mr. Leyden's statement of the new outlook in art at this length. For one thing, such scholarly unorthodox and unconventional approach to the problems and values of Indian art from one of the European community in India is rare. Secondly, the desire to seek affinities in art, the universal principles of art has been all but absent in the fashionable small talk which is believed to be information on art in India. The European in India belongs to a community that is at once lop-sided and non-descript. I am fully conscious of the fact that these are hard or rather harsh words to utter.

**The Educated Indian**

I am also conscious of the obvious retort that the "educated" Indian is even more lop-sided and non-descript than the European resident in India. I offer no apology for the "educated" Indian. The "educated" Indian is the product of a system of education for which he is not responsible. He is, in many ways, not a free agent. But he has realised his anomalous position. And, he is making attempts to escape. But the European in India is in a different position. It is amazing how rapidly he forgets the intellectual environment, the cultural aspirations, the responsibilities that he has learnt to accept, as a matter of course, in his own nation.

**Insensitive To Art**

It is not that he does not appreciate Indian art, culture or civilization. He loses all sensitiveness to these conceptions—not excluding those of his own nation. Except for the dictatorial brand of the 'Sahib' who knows all and achieves everything for the benighted Indian—lays down final laws not only about Indian art, past, present and future but also advises him as to whether the American slang or twang in films is good or bad taste for him—the occasions are indeed rare when it is possible to meet the European in India who would understand an intellectual proposition or discuss an international problem. It is not the Britisher alone who suffers from this superiority complex. It is, almost without exception, every European who reveals his eagerness to join this fraternity loses contact with his own national implications of culture.

**Indians Like It!**

I remember how a British artist dissatisfied with the arrangements at the Town Hall of the Bombay Art Society blamed the Indians for it. He did not know that the society has been for over half a century ruled by "Sahibs" who play at art! And, the "Sahibs" resent that they should be found out, the "Sahibs" who in their own country would not dare talk the superior wisdom which they here pass off as art.

**Sahib's Tours**

There is another instructive example of how art and archaeology are treated. In an article entitled "Tourists and Archaeology" Mr. Stanley Rice, author of the article reviews three archaeological reports in order to prove that better information could be obtained from the Indian Railway Publicity Bureau at Hay Market! He even classifies the prospective touring 'Sahib'. But he forgets to mention the resident "Sahib."

**Great Scope For Service**

All this is written to show that if the European residents in India really mean to be progressive, there is a vast field of international service open to them. Mr. Leyden's lecture is an index to that field. But the approach to that field will be an approach to the blind alley if the European in India remains only to advertise collective snobbishness. He has been, obviously, a bad example to the "educated" Indian whom he thus naturally prompts or provokes to retort with other variety of intellectual snobdom. The reaction to Havellism from Hellenism is the convincing proof. But he is a bad example as well of the national civilization he is supposed to represent in India. And, that at any rate ought to caution him. The work of the progressive groups, European and Indian, is not by any chance easy. But it is essential. If the realities would or could be faced, it would be indispensable for international reconstruction.

**Kumari Mistri**

I must congratulate Kumari B. Mistry for the success she has obtained as a qualified architect. If she so determines, she can lead other women to follow her praiseworthy example. What is more she can convince that the modern woman can, in more ways, than achieve a new home, a home where the citizens of the future may take their first inspiring experience and education.

**Mr. Perry Doped**

Less than four lines for the technical information from Mr. Perry who lectured to the Motion Picture Society. More than twenty lines to the achievements of Mr. Perry recited by the M. P. Society and the achievements of the M. P. Society recited, by Mr. Perry.

Was Mr. Perry doped by the Society? That is, at any rate the impression conveyed by the "fill-in-the blanks" stereos issued as press communiques by the Secretary of the Society.

## SENDING-IN DAY FOR SCULPTURE AT ROYAL ACADEMY

**This was "sending-in day" for sculpture at Burlington House, London, where works are arriving for the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition. Photo shows: Mr. Robert Flint with his stone sculpture "Mother's Apple".**

# RUSSIANS AT HOME

*(Continued from page 1)*

pinned onto his or her clothes. The players are at liberty to address letters to any one that they desire to, and also to say or to ask anything that they wish. They address their letter to the one to which they are writing by putting the receiver's number on it, and sign it with their own number.

Letters are sent back and forth through the Post Man who carries letters and brings back the answers when they are ready. Sometimes rather personal things are written, to judge from the blushes from the ladies as they tear up the letters received by them. The players are privileged to hand over letters unanswered to the Board of Editors (generally two persons), who read the letters and prepare answers which they read, together with their comical answers at the close of the game.

### Play To Music

In the game called "Dictator" as many chairs as there are participants are arranged in a circle and the players seat themselves. Music is played on the piano and the players get up and march around within the circle to the time of the music. While they are so occupied the leader of the game, unnoticed, takes out one of the chairs. The music continues. Suddenly it ceases and everyone rushes to seat himself on one of the chairs. The one who is left standing is excluded from the game. The game is repeated, as before again and again until only one person and one chair remains. This person is the winner and has the right to inflict reasonable punishment upon any one of the participants or upon the whole collective group. He is the Dictator.

There are many searching games. One often played is "Detective." The leader of the game passes down the line of players with some object; a coin, pencil, etc., in his hand. Unnoticed by the first person in the line, he slips it into the hands of some one in the line and has him hide it. Then the first person in the line is asked to search for and find the person who has the coin or object in his possession.

The Detective then starts to find the person. To do this, he must watch the countenances of the others. At the same time, he is guided by the strains of music played on the piano while he is making his inspection of the line. As he proceeds closer and closer to the "guilty" one, the music becomes louder and louder. If he points out the right person he takes his place in the line otherwise he is punished with the laughs of derision of his companions.

### Miss And Kiss

In "Find the Man," the ladies sit on one side of the room, the men on the other. Under cover of turning the lights out one of the men puts a cap or some other object in the lap of one of the women. When the lights are turned on the lady must say which of the gentlemen place the object in her lap. If she misses, the man must kiss her.

If a study is made of this jolly and interesting manner of spending leisure time one can find scores of such original indoor-games played in the urban and rural centres of the USSR. The most interesting thing about these games is that they are played with much zest and intensity, and are always accompanied by roars of laughter and gusts of cheerful cries and shouts. They are a very popular means of passing time and of fostering friendship. Rare is the case when such amusement ends in scandal or misunderstanding. On the contrary, the participants play them with great pleasure and joy and find full rest and recreation in them.

**Moustaches, whiskers and beards of all shapes and sizes—some of ingenious pattern and totalling about 100 varieties in all—were seen at the Gajoen Restaurant, Tokyo. The occasion was the first national assemblage of owners of such hairy ornaments, who gathered from all parts of the country, and even from Korea, to organize a natural society dedicated to the fostering of "beautiful grooming" among old men. Picture shows, the gathering of nation's best beards.**

# COINERS OF PHRASES

## Page From Oratory Of Famous Statesmen

In some quarters the impression prevails that the old-fashioned style of parliamentary oratory has almost passed out of use and that while political discussion is mainly confined to the briefest recital of facts, the happy knack of minting phrases that are likely to stick fast in the memory, or to most aptly sum up any given political emergency, has become largely a lost art. Yet some of these phrases have long survived the time of their utterance and are eminently typical of the period to which they belong and not less so to the particular personages responsible for making them current coin, says an editorial in "Gazette" (Montreal). When Mr. Gladstone, back in 1886, was advocating the passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill he called the proposal so made "a union of hearts." It was a new phrase introduced into British political history and proved of high value to the Home Rule controversy when that agitation was at its height. Probably, however, no political phrase ever made so great an impression upon friends and opponents as the memorable denunciation of Mr. Gladstone by Lord Beaconsfield shortly after the Russo-Turkish settlement of 1878. The great rivalry of the two men was at its height, and the passions of their respective partisans were deeply stirred when Lord Beaconsfield in a speech at Knightsbridge delivered himself of a personal attack upon Mr. Gladstone which was received with rapturous delight by the Conservatives and, by the admirers of the Liberal leader, with great indignation. Said Lord Beaconsfield: "I was astonished to learn that the Convention of Constantinople has been described as 'an insane convention.' That is a strong epithet; but I don't pretend to be as competent a judge of insanity as the right honourable gentleman who used it. I would put his issue to an intelligent English jury. Which do you believe most likely to enter an insane convention—a body of English gentlemen honoured by the favour of their sovereign and the confidence of their fellow-subjects, managing your affairs for five years, I hope with prudence and not altogether without success or a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign his opponents and to glorify himself?"

### COINER OF PHRASES.

On his return from the Congress held at Berlin in 1876 Lord Beaconsfield summed up the result of his endeavours as having preserved "peace with honour." This was not a new phrase. It had been used in one of Edmund Burke's speeches on the subject of conciliation with America; and it was used in a speech from the throne on November 13, 1770. In more recent times Lord John Russell, speaking at Dundee in 1865, said: "As Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it has ever been my object to preserve peace with honour"; and again in 1871, Lord John (then become Earl Russell) claimed that during the Franco-German War Earl Granville had enhanced his reputation by "the maintenance of peace with dignity and honour." Lord Beaconsfield, by the dramatic circumstances of its proclamation, gave the phrase as a battle-cry to his party, and it will always be associated with his name. It was the habit of Lord Derby to make periodical attacks upon the foreign policy of Lord John Russell during the ministry of 1865. Ostensibly the policy of the Government was one of non-intervention. But this plea Lord Derby regarded as a mere subterfuge. "When I look around me I fail to see what country it is in the internal affairs of which the noble Earl and Her Majesty's Government have not interfered. They have interfered with everything, and have touched nothing which they did not put into confusion. The policy of the noble Earl as far as the principle of non-intervention is concerned may be summed up in two short, homely but expressive words—meddle and muddle." The phrase was such as would be likely to hold fast in the minds of those who heard it and this is precisely what happened. Nor is this the only instance of Lord Derby introducing some phrase which indelibly stamps itself upon the imagination. For in his reference to the Reform Bill of 1867 he describes it as "taking a leap in the dark." "No doubt we are making a great experiment, and taking a leap in the dark, but I have the greatest confidence in the sound sense of my fellow-countrymen." It was about this time that the expression, "a leap in the dark" obtained conversational currency in political circles. And Mr. Robert Lowe (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke), after the Reform Bill was passed, invented the phrase, "We must now try at least to educate our new masters." In one of his speeches upon this measure of 1867 Mr. John Bright, speaking of one of the most conspicuous Whigs who had joined Lowe in his opposition to the Reform Bill, said "The right honourable gentleman is the first of a new party who has expressed his great grief, who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullah, and he has called about him every one in distress and every one who is discontented." And perchance this is as good an instance of apt political phrasing as can be found anywhere.

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*A SHORT STORY*

# IN THE WORLD:

(By D. M. B.Sc.)

(1)

Mr. Premanath was a recluse: a mendicant in the cause of the poor and the needy. He had large intellectual gifts. He was a scholar; and philosophy was the pivot of his actions. He had spent days in solving the riddle of the universe. Often he merged himself deep in thought, over the build of life. Its symmetry was pleasing to him but its changing perspective pained him. He liked to reduce human living to a set formula of actions; but the interplay of "Chaos and Cosmos" was too much for this recluse's simple vision.

(2)

To realise life he built an Ashram on the banks of a river. He gathered students to follow him in their bold venture Hard and Austere were the days of his study. He vigorously tackled and criticised many aspects of social life in his country, but each day opened a New Chapter and a New Problem The multi-currents of world dashed against his Ashrama. Waves after waves of ideas—native and alien—struck his home and spread. In a short time his Ashram became a confidence of different ideals. And the recluse was in a fix to fix up the locus of his life.

(3)

One day, as usual, Premanath was contemplating in his hut. Varied themes flashed across the mind of this philosopher. He became restless. He got up and looked outside. It was then evening. The sun had just retired. There was shy twilight. The Venus had shot in the west. Now and then winds blew to disturb the evening stillness. There was sweet chirping of the birds. The river flowed on with a pleasant sound. The rolling of its waters in calm dignity was a vivid contrast to the chaotic mind in the hut., Its rising current was set in a music of Tennysonian immortality. It was faintly echoed now and then by the loud reverie of Premanath.

(4)

The moon had by now stealthily cast its radiant rays on the royal face of the recluse. He had hardly noticed it. His mind was absorbed in studying the part, he had to play, in the drama of life. A sense of mellowed feelings would at times snatch over his illuminated face. Some times, his eyes would be fixed on an object, and a mature smile would be seen on his face. In one of such movements, he looked up at the sky. The moon appeared to laugh at him in a joy of triumph. Some thing was touched in him, and it set in ripples of love. He was drawn inwards again. He sensed the gap in his life. Some thing was missing in him. Often he had expressed"To live is to love", but still he had not felt its reality. He was held back, so far, by an ideal of sublimated love where in his soul would beat in tune with the universe. Despite it, he felt life was salutary. He considered his personality weak to pull on, in life, without a helping hand. He desired some one to complete his existence.

(5)

In such thoughts the recluse was drawned; when his student, Jatin, called him for evening prayers. Premanath came out of the hut and looked around searchingly. The natural surroundings of the Ashrama, rung in a note of devotion. Unknowingly he knelt and prayed. What he prayed, remained a mystery to the inmates of the Ashram. It was in fact a joyous surrender to his Maker. His life was incomplete and imperfect. Long had he struggled to face the life singly; but he now prayed for a heart on whose hospitable bosom he might lay his head on. He got up and talked to the students. The straing and flow of his talks were unusual. The vim and vigour was no more and in its place, a sweet resignation to an unseen Hand, set in. He talked of the infinite smallness of man; the journey of life and his own failing. The path, he had to traverse, was long and winding. It had its own contours and relief, rise and fall. Many a weary traveller had fallen exhausted, and had missed their destination for want of a guide and a chart.....Such were the thoughts he expressed, became silent and reclined in an easy chair. His student silently observed him and critically noted the change that was overtaking him. He left his master to muse and went off.

(6)

An hour might have passed; the recluse was almost in a dream. A servant came, and gave him an envelope. Premanath dreamingly tore it open and read. He wondered at the invisible force that was moulding his destiny. He once more read the letter. It was from a woman requesting him to be admitted in his Ashrama, wherein she expected to be cured of her ailments of body and soul. His heart felt its pathos, and half knowingly he replied back, "you are welcome."

(7)

Premanath began to have a new experience. A vista of a world, full of strange and sweet passions, was being slowly unfolded to him. Sudha had come and was devoutly serving her master. She was not beautiful, still the charms of Eve were visible in her. She was educated and had relinquished many a joy of life in the worship of the Muse. She was weak in body, still her intellect was blooming. In no time, she controlled the situation in the Ashram. The recluse was drawn to her in bonds of inexplicable affinity. He would often sit by her bedside and nurse her tenderly. Long and pleasant were the days that the recluse spent in her company He would enlighten her mind on many a topic of the day. He would consciously make her feel the strength of his intellect and the beauty of his heart. His dignity, his ideals and his learning would at times enrapture her; but her womanly instincts were all the while active in x-raying his life.

(8)

Sudha, to Premnath, was grow-off her life. Premnath was drawn to peep into it. He found in it the injustice done to the woman of the world. She had been married early. Her father had liked to give her college education. The convention-bound husband would not tolerate it. Sudha went to college and it was a breach of the sacred bond of marriage. Thud! She was divorced! She calmly suffered the social calumny. The strain of revolt was too much and to seek an intellectual and Spiritual diversion, she had come to the Ashrama. Premanth sensed a pathos in the book of her adventures. The recluse's human heart refused to subject her to such social iniquities. He became a doughty champion of woman's liberty.

(9)

Sudha to Premnath, was growing in sweetness, due to association. Days passed on; and each day seemed to complete their future. Love unerringly canopied their lives. The recluse's melancholy was vanishing. Sudha's early life was for him along chapter in the history of social oppression in his country. Her sufferings were echoed in his writing. She became a symbol of regenerated womanhood The recluse's philosophic vision again blundered on the side of idealism. But Sudha had felt the reality of life. Her female instinct refused to be reconciled to a mere intellectual hymn to beauty and justice. The recluse's cosmic vision had no charm for her. His flights of intellect did often please her. but she liked that Premnath should perceive the changes in his own life. She meant to do something, and boldly. To her love was a stark and naked reality, to be felt and embraced.

(10)

One day Premnath was sitting in his study room; It was a late time in night. There was a brilliant twinkling of stars in the sky. Premnath was rather too absorbed in scanning books to feel the changes in the sky, and the surroundings. His mind took hasty flights, through Shaw, Wells and Russel. Each had a peculiar fascination for him. Shaw's thumping Egotism Well's harnessing of Science to Romance and Russel's refreshingly bold study of social problems, did please him. The "Mighty minds of Old" too did not fail to inspire him. He liked Shakespeare's noble heroines. But the sheer sentimental view of life, harped on by many authors did not appeal to him. Today he was deep in thought over Shaw's "Superman". Shaw's Challenge that there are Don-Juans among fair sex, set him a thinking. He could not brook this insult to the woman folk—whom Sudha represented. He lifted his pen and wrote in his diary "Once at least Shaw has failed to understand woman, His egotism is abominable". He would have written much more but for Sudha, who just then entered with a book in her hand. Premnath greeted her with a smile. He voluntarily opened a discussion with her on the topic that was troubling. Sudha—critically followed his line of argument, "Master", she said in a low tone, "Don't be carried away by your sympathy for woman. Woman too have their spheres of influence. More often than not, they wove a web of entanglement. Where in an innocent and simple lover is caught Women create their own orbits in such which the other sex is made to move. Premnath. I wish that you once for all shook off the mere sentimental view of things. You have been often misled in your life, by a shaky indealism. Have glimpse at the world around, How dynamic and full of life! Day by day, I observe, you are becoming a pathetic scholar, hunting in familiar groves without the dare and dash for a bold adventure in the broader world. Throw off all your hazy notions about world and its days" Premnath was hit hard by these unusually frank views of Sudha. He thought,, without replying, Life was a guardian knot for him. How to untie it, was troubling him. The scholar in him, for the time vanished. Peeping at Sudha, with eyes full of wild pathos and a deep query, he asked, "Sudha, true, something haunts me day and night. I am trying to realise it. Its illusive nature makes me nervous. The more I think about it, the more puzzling it becomes. You have really understood me, can you suggest a way out?". Sudha's crystal-like vision at once detected a note of surrender in his talks. The philosopher in him, had failed to solace. He was grasping for support. Sudha felt this. She searchingly looked at his face. He had put on highly imploring looks In steady tones she said, "Premnath, get up, let us face the life boldly. Join hands with me, so that we may stand on the shores of life —bound together with inseparable love. I have observed, and you have felt, the vanishing of bonds of separation between us. For me, we belong to each other by Divine right. Premnath, human laws and social conventions, might prevent you from accepting me. But, dear.....Love rejects all that fear" Premnath, once for all, understood the violent passion hidden in the cool and calculating tone of Sudha. He was shaken off his dream by a terrible reality. He could not scorn Sudha who, he feared, would break forth in all volcanic fury over his life. He had never imagined that his welcome to Sudha was pregnant with catastrophe. Love was at his door demanding to be admitted—a guest whom he could hardly refuse hospitality. He pondered. "I cannot reject her offer." He got up and nervously held the hand of Sudha. "Sudha", he falteringly spoke, "I have weighed your words. I cannot reject you. Let destiny play with us as it likes. A novel and strange drama of experience, we have to stage in the future." "He could not continue his talks further. Sudha smiled in a sense of victory. Premnath looked at her once more, and fell on his chair and mused. "Sudha's love is the gift of an awakened womanhood"?

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# DE VALERA STILL ON TOP

## He Will Be Triumphantly Returned To Power At Next Elections Also

In spite of hints to the contrary in some English newspapers a recent visit to Southern Ireland convinces me beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr.de Valera is still supreme in the Irish Free State, that he has little to fear from the mixed opposition to his rule and that at the next election, whenever it comes, he will be returned triumphantly to power.

The suggestion has been made that the position in the Free State to-day corresponds with the position in Spain before the recent elections. I have heard it said by a number of observers that very soon—perhaps in the course of two or three years—Southern Ireland will move sharply to the Left and develop into a Communist or semi-Communist State with an agrarian domination which will destroy the Roman Catholic Church seize its properties.

This view, I think, is based upon a misunderstanding of the facts and upon a misconception of Irish psychology. While it would be foolish to attempt any long distance prediction, one can say unhesitatingly that events in Ireland are not moving towards upheavals either on the Right or on the Left.

The Free State is enjoying a period of tranquillity greater than at any time since the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, writes A. J. Cummings in the "News Chronicle."

In spite of many disappointments and many unsolved problems, in spite of the high cost of living and the unending struggle to make the country prosperous on the discouraging basis of economic self-sufficiency, the people believe in Mr. de Valera's integrity and disinterestedness and they certainly do not want to run the incalculable of upsetting either his regime or his policy.

More emphatically still, the great majority wants nothing to happen which might disturb the unwanted peace and security which individual citizens now thankfully possess.

### GOOD BACKING

Mr. de Valera has behind him not only most of the peasants and large numbers of the small farmers in the rural areas, but also most of the middle-classes in the towns and the shopkeepers and members of the great sub-middle class which is probably the largest element numerically in the nation.

These people would deeply resent any attempt at revolutionary violence; they would put up the same kind of instinctive and concerted resistance to terrorising exploits by gunmen that in England one would take as a matter of course. And they know that the new Free State Army—a small force less than six thousand strong but well-trained, well-organised and well-equipped—can be relied on utterly as a loyal servant of the State.

This temper marks a very striking change from the days when a dozen men could shoot up a whole neighbourhood and reduce it to frightened impotence.

My impression of the Irish bodies of the Left which advocate armed force in the "struggle for national freedom and for the economic liberation of the people" is that their power is on the wane. In their speeches and pamphlets they talk the old familiar language. But a new generation is growing up which is ceasing to think with the old Irish ardour in terms of firearms.

Some of the leaders of the I.R.A. whom I met appeared to me to have lost much of their zest for a revolutionary crusade. They lack real forcefulness of mind. Their intellectual conceptions are out of date and it is clear that they have not thought out the full implications of either their political or their economic programme.

It is true that they are still supplied with arms dumped secretly in different parts of the country. I was told that not long ago a consignment of machine-guns and small arms (from England) was as large the defensive equipment of the Abyssinian Army at the outset of the war with Italy.

### GUNS NOT POPULAR

That, of course, is not saying very much. But guns are not popular in the Free State to-day and the militant Republicans are careful not to flourish them too provocatively.

Authority prevails, and the I.R.A. knows it.

Whatever change of opinion there has been since the last election is undoubtedly in favour of the Republican Party who will put forward many candidates at the next election. One of their leaders told me that they expected to win at least 35 seats. His forecast, I think is a sheer absurdity. They have a very poor organisation and—notwithstandingtheir ability to obtain arms, which is almost a natural instinct of Irish acquisitiveness—their funds are low.

If they win more than five seats they will do better than any well-informed Irish politician expects.

Moreover they are an abstentionist Party. Ireland has no longer much use for politicians who, if they are elected will reward the State by staying at home in carpet slippers by the fireside instead of helping to govern the country. The abstentionist technique is nearly dead.

### BLUE SHIRT MOVEMENT

The Cosgrave Party has ceased to appeal the younger people. For a time the Blue Shirt Movement made great headwy, particularly among the sons of well-to-do farmers hit by the "economic war" with England. That movement has now almost ceased to exist.

It was virtually destroyed by the casting out of General O'Duffy from the official United Ireland Party and by the resolute efforts of the Government to suppress militant action.

The Labour Party has little hope of increasing its representation. The seven Labour deputies now in the Dail are likely to be re-elected.

The Dublin workers, though aggressive and highly organised, do not belong to the Labour Party or to the Communists. As trade unionists they are a mixed politicall assortment, unattached to any party.

Higher wages, more comfortable conditions, a narrow industrial exclusiveness—these are their only gods. Many of them are still paid the peak rates they received during the War.

Trade unionism in Dublin recently reached the point of ordering grave-diggers in Glasnevin Cemetery not to bury an unknown child sent for interment from the Dublin Union, because it was alleged that the body was not encased in a trade union coffin! The grave-diggers refused to bury the child and the boy had to be taken back to the Union officials.

The Irish trade unionists fanatical enthusiasm (est alight by Larkin) for the strike weapon constitutes problem but not a direct political problem, for authority.

The strength of the Communist movement has been greatly exaggerated; its slogans make no solid impression on the Irish mentality.

Up to a short time ago there were a number of Communist organisations in Dublin. The Party sent speakers all over the coutry. At the street corners they openly attacked Christianity and and advocated an anti-God crusade. The I.R.A itself was split in two by Communists and anti-Communists within the movement.

Saor Eire ("Save Ireland") was launched as an offshoot of the I.R.A. The Cosgrave Government banned it and the Catholic Church condemned it. The orthodox leaders with'n the I.R.A. shied away. Some of the more extreme men left the I.R.A. and started a rival organisation in the name of the Republican Congress Party, which now contains most of the human violence still left in Irish political life.


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# CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

## Report Of Imperial Research Fund ... ... Optimistic Outlook ... ... Dr. Gye's Survey ... ... Pioneering In Research ... ... Patholo gy Of Cancer ... Incidence In Civilised Man ... Cancer In Plant ... ... Bashford's Inquiry .. Cellular vs Systemic Origin

(By "OBSERVATEUR")

"This account (embodied in the 33rd annual report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in England) of the systematic investigation of cancer which began in an atmosphere of ignorance and pessimism thirty odd years ago and which has since developed into an independent discipline of medical research that is being carried on vigorously in every civilised country, is necessarily brief and incomplete.... But it can be said without fear of contradiction that the knowledge of the disease gained in this short time is more extensive than that of most other chronic diseases and has profoundly influenced its diagnosis and treatment. Cancer has ceased to be an accountable mystery, and we need no longer fear that its solution surpasses the wit of man."

These words of Dr. W. E. Gye's of the Fund, quoted in its summary by the "Lancet" recently, fairly represent the feeling and aspirations of an important group of scientific investigators and therapists who, while using the results of the work of their 'confreres' in every branch of science connected directly or indirectly with cancer research are engaged in pursuing the line of attack and contributing their share to the aggregate scientific achievement.

BASIS OF RESEARCH.

Dr. Gye refers in his survey to the errors into which the pioneers fell at the beginning of the century when the whole school of clinicians started with the classification of cancer amongst infectious diseases—a position from which the morbid anatomists whose work in the study of malignant growths enabled them to isolate it as a cellular disease, were the first to rescue. The problem they set themselves in these years was that of the relationship existing between the normal healthy tissue surrounding the growth and the cancerous tissue and the possibility of transformation of the former into malignancy through influential processes. To-day that problem is solved that is to say, through the pathological approach: a factor of primary importance to which the present-day therapy, whether surgical or radiological, owes a great deal. The report refers too to the attempts made during this period to establish cancer as a disease peculiar to the human species that could not be transmitted by inoculation to other animals and to the work of Dr. E. F. Bashford of the Fund which demonstrated the universality of the cancer incidents.

The fact (it concludes) that in all vertabrates animal cells can undergo the malignant transformation and that the resultant malignant cells possess everywhere the same fundamental properties is the foundation on which the eaxperimented investigation of cancer as it exists to-day, is built. Of the diseases which can be produced experimentally few, if any simulate the normal human disease so closely, as cancer.

CANCER AND CIVILIZATION

It may be interesting, in this connection to note that not vertebrates alone but even plants develop cancer according to the statement of Dr. W. J. Mayo who, in the course of a paper contributed to the James Ewing memorial volume, remarks: "The late Dr. Erwin F. Smith, working in the government laboratories in Washington found that cancer in plants had the essential characteristic of cancer in man, and he noted the relation of these types of plant tumours to certain bacteria which he believed to be the cause either of such cancers or of irritation in susceptible plants which resulted in those changes in cells which were responsibe for the tumours." Bashford's investigation included, at the same time, examination of the avaflable statistical data and compliation of well tabulated material and its result was:

These statistical inquiries demonstrated that cancer is 'not" increasing at an alarming rate in civilized communities, or appearing (as was asserted) at earlier ages. Similarly it was shown in other investigations that the disease is found among savages as well as among civilized peoples, and in animals both wild and domesticated, carnivorous and herbivorous."

FACTORS IN ORIGIN.

The other important branch of research undertaken was that affecting transplantability of cancer and the investigation proved that (1) the growth produced by the inoculation of malignant cells was confined to these cells and did not infect the normal healthy cells, and (2) that transplantation was possible only 'amongst members of the same species.' The hypothesis and theories seriously advanced even at the present moment of 'systemic' origin of cancer and the alleged cures or controlling agencies in the form of sera or pituitary or thyroid gland extracts offered to correct functional glandular deficiency have been pronounced in effect to be "unsound in theory and valueless in practice." One is of course not quite so sure about the systemic factor in cancer susceptibility and the "bona fides" of the theorists who stress its importance remain in certain cases above question. The question of susceptibility remains both in animals and man and the conclusion arrived at by Maud Slyle of Chicago who carried on systematic studies in the incidence and inheritability of spontaneous tumours in mice is that 'non-cancerous" strain in the laboratory animals exist as well as cancerous with hereditary predispositions." She points out 'Within these non-cancerous strains identical gross traumas have occurred quite as frequently as in the cancerous strains, without in any case the arising of neoplasms".

## CONCESSIONS FOR IRISH GOODS

### Free State-South Africa Trade Pact

A trade agreement has been reached between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Free State Government, according to papers which were laid on the table of the Dail.

The undertaking is that all goods, the produce or manufacture of the Free State, not specially provided for in any trade agreements between the two Governments shall, when imported from the Free State into the Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of South West Africa, be accorded most favoured nation treatment in respect of customs duties.

The Free State undertakes to grant similar privileges to goods the produce of the Union of South Africa. The agreement is dated July 31 last, and was effected by an exchange of notes between Mr. de Valera and Mr. J. B. M. Hertzog, the respective Ministers for External Affairs.

The existing agreement, or commercial 'modus vivendi,' between San Salvador and the Free State has been prolonged for another year as from Oct. 15, 1935.

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# A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

## UNDER MARCHING ORDERS

### Retrenchment In Marriage Ceremony In Abyssinia

A correspondent just returned to London from Addis Ababa tells his readers that marriage ceremonies are strange in Abyssinia, though all are dispensed with in wartime. When a man decides that he loves a girl he tells his father all about it.

"My son, I myself will collect my companions and will go to her father."

At the girl's house the deputation will wait silently outside until her father asks:—"What is it? Why did ye come to-day?"

"We come to beg a certain thing."

And much talk about any subject, but the cause of the mission will proceed until the girl's father repeats, "What is your need?" Learning it, he will either refuse or cry:—

"Ishi; All right! I will take counsel, and if God give you, I will give you."

According to the girl's social position, her father will receive money varying from 15 to 20 thalers (each equals 1s. 6d.) if he is a common soldier the many thousands if she is to daughter of a governor. The bridegroom never gives the bride a present. They say it makes her appear as a common woman who may be bought in the market place.

A soldier's daughter's marriage feast will consist of:

| | |
|---|---|
| One sheep | 4s. 6d. |
| Curry powder and salt | 1s. 6d. |
| Butter | 1s. 6d. |
| Bread | 3s. 0d. |

And any quantity of Abyssinian wine named tej distilled from honey.

If a suitor is refused he will visit the girl's house and stand outside crying "Abiet! Abiet!", which means, "Oh, hearken!" On his head he will balance a big stone as a sign of humility..... When he wins his girl he will place a fine cord about her neck, symbolic of his mastership.

**Tokyo: With the intention of bringing up housewives who would be able to gain their livelihood in the limit of expenses of fifty yen for a month, a new "Hanayome" Gakko or Bride School has been established. 63 pupils have been admitted to enter the school among some 630 applicants. Mrs. Kenzo Adachi, wife of Mr. Kenzo Adachi, former Home Minister and now the president of the Kokumin Domei Party (National League), is the president of the school. Picture shows, President Adachi, opening the ceremony.**

## Painless Child Birth Encouraged In Russia

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

A grant of 100,000 Roubles has been made by the Moscow province to its health authorities for the purpose of carrying out measures preparatory to the universal adoption of painless methods of child birth.

The Moscow Province Institute of Gynaecology and midwifery which has 90 branches is carrying out considerable research and organizing special courses for those who have had little experience in the methods of painless child birth. Maternity hospitals in Tula, Orekhovo-Zuevo and Ramenskoe are to report on their progress in this field at a conference on the subject to be held early during this month.

## WEARING YOUR HAIR

### "Cellophane" Produces Lovely Sheen

The pursuit of beauty has long been one of women's chief preoccupations. The care of the skin, hands and hair are of paramount importance. With regard to the hair particularly, women are faced with a dual problem. How to wear their hair and to whom to entrust their crowning glories.

There are several factors which distinguish a good permanent wave from a mediocre one, and these are the artistry of the operator, the material, and the equipment employed.

One of the latest innovations in the hairdressing field is the introduction of embossed "Cellophane" in the form of specially treated end papers for croquignole waving, and the advantages claimed over other materials of a similar nature are of considerable interest.

To effect a good permanent it is essential that the hair be moist and that the ends do not become dry. It has been found that "Cellophane" retains its moisture and elasticity through the whole operation. The moisture in the "Cellophane" prevents the hair from scorching, and, because of the amazing stretching qualities of this transparent cellulose film, these end papers do not break or cause an uneven roll, no matter how tight the wind of the rod may be. A very lovely sheen is produced with the use of these specially treated end papers, whereas formerly croco end papers frequently left a deposit on the hair similar to wax or starch.

Women wish to achieve the impression that those soft waves or ringlets that run up to meet the brim of her very shallow hat are natural and "Cellophane" end papers certainly help to carry out the gay deception.

## GIRL DENIED DOWRY

### German Courts Rule Against Aiding Marriage Frowned On By State

No German father can be compelled to give his marriageable daughter a dowry, the courts have ruled, if the man she chooses to marry is a Jew.

A young woman who recently sued her father for non-payment of dowry lost her case in the lower courts and was told by a Court of Appeals that the father "has every right to refuse payment" on the ground that by giving the dowry he would be aiding and abetting a marriage frowned upon by the State.

All German girls, however, who aspire to marry within the legally accepted racial restrictions, can be sure of a dowry from someone—either from papa or the State. If papa is too poor, and the girl quits her job to marry, the Hitler Government steps in and lends the young couple up to 1,000 marks (about dol. 400 Canadian money) to help them furnish a home. This loan is really a dowry, for if the young folks raise a family the debt is wiped off the books.

If papa has money, however, he is legally under obligation to furnish the dowry. Ordinarily he does not have to be sued for it, for the dowry tradition in Germany (and other European countries) is strong. Parental pride in the post-war years when husbands were scarce expressed itself in as handsome a dowry as possible. Sometimes it generated, conversely, a horror at the very thought of exposing a beloved daughter to the humiliation of a "proletarian" marriage: that is, one in which the girl could bring to her husband nothing but herself.


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# In The Shadow Of The Vatican

(By A Special Correspondent.)

More than a million pilgrims visited Rome during the Holy Year. Among them were men who had walked all the way from Bagdad in Irak and from Kaunas in Lithuania, clad in a hairy gown and carrying a cross on their shoulders. Many of them reached Rome at night but they would not stop at their shelters until they had seen saint-Peter's. They saw the enormous complex of the City of God rising before them and a ray of light from one window only piercing the darkness. And these men who had been walking for months and months who were weary and whose feet were sore, stood there transfigured, looking up to the ray of light which was to them the symbol of God on earth.

In daytime the picture loses some of its sublime purity but gains in picturesqueness and local character. There is a certain atmosphere of religious and popular truculence about the Papal State. It is essentially the same atmosphere which prevailed there in the days when the Pope was still the undisputed Lord and Master of all Rome.

Five gates lead into the Vatican City, three of which are open to ordinary traffic. You must have a pass signed by the Governor to enter the precincts of the City of God. The most 'human' of these gates, the Gate of Saint Anne, is used by the majority of the 1025 permanent inhabitants of this State of 4400 acres. There are few women in the Vatican State, but since the signature of the Latern Treaty about twenty babies have been born on its territory.

The thoughts of this unique, charming and colourful world which has no equal on earth revolve around one object: the Pope. The Pope not as the supreme head of the Church but as the ruler of the Vatican Stete, the last absolute monarchy in Europe.

There is such a thing as public opinion in Vatican City. It was greatly stirred one afternoon last year by the Pope's sudden disappearance. Taking advantage of the fine weather he had departed with his secretary to his summer residence, Castelgandolfo, to inspect the improvements that were being made there. He visited the model dairy and poultry yard, he inspected the modern irrigation system and enjoyed the sight of his beloved mountains, having taken along his old binocular, the companion of the days gone-by when the young priest Ratti was a renowned conqueror of Alpine Peaks.

He returned in the evening, tired but happy, and this was one of the many proofs of the Pope's independence, which is still disconcerting to the Curia after twelve years of his pontificate.

### HIS LOVE FOR BOOKS

Pope Pius XI does not take advice from anybody as he once politely but firmly gave to understand to Alphonse XIII, when the latter was still King of Spain and had discreetly suggested that one of the other of the Spanish Bishops might be raised to the dignity of Cardinal. Whether it is a matter of marrying a nephew or concluding an important treaty, the Pope attends to it personally and the final decision always rests with him.

From the time when he was liberarian of the Vatican Pius XI has retained his passionate love of books and or rare editions. Along with his receptions they are his only distraction. Books dealing with modern science are his special hobby. At the audiences he talks with the dignitaries of the Church about their diocesan affairs but he likes to discuss the evolution of the world with the other visitors. He loves picturesque audiences, like receiving the peasants of the Roman Campagna who bring him offerings of flour, olives and roses of paper, or the Catholic Youth of Germany who greet him with "Heil Christus", or the delegation of American sailors who cheered him with an enthusiastic "Hip, hip, Hurrah!" He has received Hindu rulers and radical members of the French Parliament who kept the fact secret from their voters. The collective audiences, which sometimes unite 15,000 or 20,000 people, are held in Saint-Peter's. About 1,200,000 pilgrims came to Rome in the Holy Year and the Pope received them all. He was then sixty-six years old.

### GUIDING HAND OF ROME

The burden of responsibilities which weigh upon those frail shoulders is truly enormous. When one thinks of the number of spiritual and administrative problems of this greatest of all organizations of its budget of billions, of the immediate political repercussions of the Vatican's every move, one is inclined to visualize the capital of the international empire of Christendom as a colossal bureaucratic machine. But nothing is less true than that. In spite of its dual principle of unity and authority, the Church of Rome leaves an amazing freedom of initiative to its representatives. Nevertheless, Rome has always been and will remain the nucleus, the heart which directs the activities of this great blood-stream, and just now Pius XI, and not the Roman Curia as such, is the heart.

The policy of the Holy See may be summed up in a few words: the defence of the rights of the Catholics in every part of the world. This policy is not partial to any one particular form of Government; it is neither pre-republican nor monarchist. It is subtle and patient and highly adaptable. On the morrow of the French Revolution, of 1793, the Vatican created the "Congregation for the Ecclesiastical Affairs of France" for the purpose of searching among the ruins of the old regime the elements for an understanding with the new regime This Congregation still exists.

### HOLY SEE AND SOVIET

The only regime in which the Holy See deliberately takes no interest is the Soviet regime, not because it tries to realise communism on earth but because it has made atheism a state institution. However, a few years ago when the emissaries of a certain European Power tried to sound out the Vatican as to what would be its attitude in the event of a joint European crusade against the Soviet Union, they were not even listened to as their plans reeked of a new war.

Never before was a treaty drafted and signed in so short a time as the concordat with the Hitler Government in summer 1933. The fact was widely commented upon because at the time of the signature Hitler was confronted with an opposition, the overwhelming majority of whom were Catholics. But at the Vatican they know everything and they knew that Hitler was going to smash this opposition. Therefore, they hastened to sign the concordat. It curtailed the rights of the Catholics in some ways, but on the other hand it enabled the Holy See to protest officially against the violation of the rights granted, and many a time did the Vatican have to use this prerogative since the summer 1933. Rome has witnessed the birth of a new paganism in Germany and the growth of a strange cult of the race in the name of which the Jews are condemned, even though Jesus Christ was a Jew. The Vatican cannot intervene but Pope Pius XI has been very outspoken in his condemnation of these policies.

Such is the atmosphere of this unique and fascinating little kingdom, just small enough to be covered by the shadow of Saint-Peter's as it turns with the sun.

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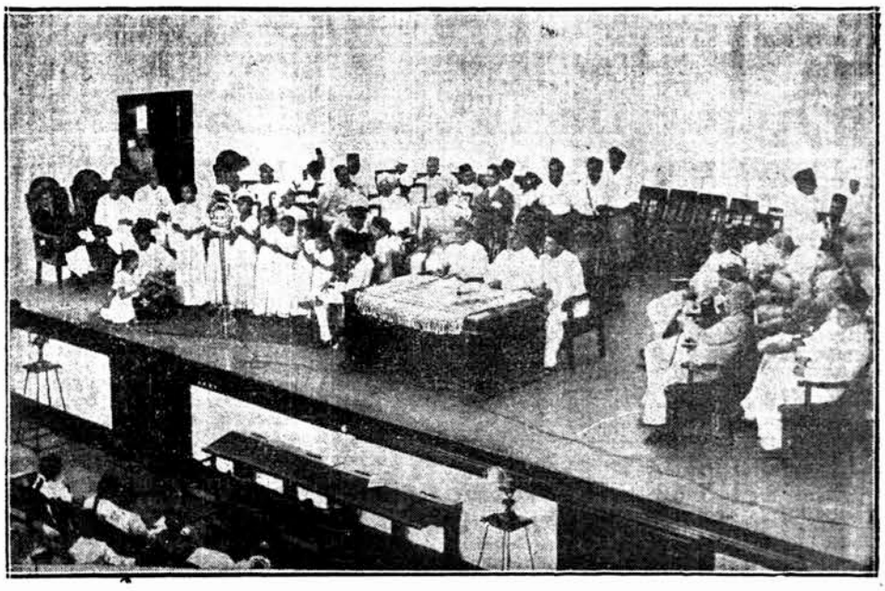

The seventh sessions of the Daivadnya Parishad came off last wee k, when Mr. Vasantrao Yadavrao presided.


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## BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

### "NAMA-E-TA'ALIM"

It is gratifying to note that some selfless teachers of Poona have made arrangements for the publication of a six-monthly magazine for the benefit of teachers as well as parents. The magazine will be in Urdu and the first issue will be out on the 31st of July. Messrs. Saiyed Abdur Rauf, M.A., B.T., and Abu Tahir Malik, B.Sc., B.T., are the promoters of this enterprise which is sure to prove a success. The magazine will be mainly devoted to education.

There is no Urdu paper or periodical in the Bombay Presidency of the nature described above and as such it is expected that all those interested in the cause of education will help the promoters who are teachers at the Government Urdu Training College for Men, Poona, and will be doing honorary work for the magazine. Each issue will be priced at rupee one. Intending subscribers will do well to book their copies beforehand.

### "The Real Shivaji"

THE REAL SHIVAJI. By Saiyed Tafazzul Daud Saiyed Khan, M. A., L.L.B., Popular Printing Works, Allahabad. Crown 8vo. Pp. 14 +222. Rs. 2-8-0.

This little book consists of five chapters. The first contains the argument; the second deals with the sources which supply the materials for writing a detailed biography of Shivaji, the third discusses whether or not Shivaji was the champion of Hinduism, the fourth is exclusively devoted the controversy raging round the 'treacherous murder" of Afzal Khan, while the last depicts "real" Shivaji.

In writing this book the writer has mainly relied on the evidence of the European factors, travellers and clergymen who were Shivaji's contemporaries and had dealings with him, directly, or indirectly. But their writings should not have been relied upon to such an extent as has been done by the writer, for they, too, had their own axe to grind. That the European writers were never infallible, could be seen from the unbelievable stories spread by them regarding certain Muslim princes and princesses. It was the European who gave to the world the myth of the "Black Hole." And if we are to follow their verdict blindly, we shall not be doing justice to the cause of truth. The writings have undoubtedly a value of their own, but we should never exaggerate them.

The present work is in fact a reply to the anti-Muslim writings of certain Hindu writers who have, in their anxiety to exonerate Shivaji from every sin of omission and commission indulged in unwarranted attacks on Muslim emperors like Aurangzebe and others. When a Hindu writer, for instance, goes to the length of inventing a love story between Shivaji and a daughter of Aurangzebe, it is bound to have a reaction of its own. The present book is the result of such reaction and that is why Shivaji has been depicted in it in a very unfavourable manner.

There is no doubt that, judged from the modern standard of morality, several defects are sure to be found in Shivaji. But at the same time there is no doubt that our opinions of Shivaji have undergone a radical change in the light of modern research work. But there are certain things about which there cannot be two opinions.

In spite of this defect that the book under review is one-sided and written in the spirit of partisanship, the reader will find several good things in it which do credit to Shivaji as the builder of a great empire.

SHABNAM.

## A Valuable Book

A descriptive catalogue of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Bombay. By Khan Bahadur Professor Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sarfaraz, M.A., University of Bombay or the Quaiyemah Press, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, Royal 8vo. Pp. LVI and 432. Rs. 15 or 22s. 6d.

There is no denying the fact that no real research work, worth the name, is possible in any branch connected with the history and civilization of the Musalmans in the Bombay Presidency without a good collection of Persian, Arabic and Urdu manuscripts on the subject. Similarly, this is true that our manuscripts are fast disappearing from India, being constantly drained to foreign countries, a loss which no self-respecting country ought to put up with. The fine collection of about 23,000 Sanskrit manuscripts, now deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona owes its existence mostly to the liberality of Government. With these facts in mind Professor Shaikh Abdul Qadir, late of the Indian Education Service, formulated in 1917 a scheme for the purpose of collecting Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts and submitted

Prof. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sarfaraz.

the same to Government for approval and sanction. The scheme was accepted by Government and in the course of a short tour in the Deccan, he collected 114 volumes, comprising 181 books in these three languages embracing a fairly wide range of subjects, such as history, biography, prose, poetry; sufism; prosody; mathematics, astronomy, falconry, archery, logic, metaphysics, etc. These manuscripts were located in the University library in 1928. About four years after, the University asked the Professor to prepare a descriptive catalogue on the lines of M. Ivanow's well-known catalogues of Persian manuscripts belonging to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The volume before us embodies the results of his labours. The catalogue contains notices of about 240 manuscripts in the three different languages, Arabic, Persian and (old Dakhni) Urdu. It must be remembered that it is more than a mere catalogue, since it is fully descriptive so as to be of the greatest use and assistance to the post-graduate students in their research work.

In the preface the Professor gives a brief history of the Government collection and narrates the circumstances in which the catalogue came to be prepared. He then briefly reviews 35 interesting autographs and valuable manuscripts, majority of which have not yet been published. This is followed by a fairly long note on technical details, such as vocalization, transliteration, etc., In the matter of the transliteration of three letters, "the", "zal" and "zad", which are peculiar to Arabic, he has differed from most of the European Orientalists and therefore his remarks on the subject are of special interest. This is followed by notices proper of two collections, viz., the Government collection and the collection of the University of Bombay, which have been drawn up after approved European models. They also give information as to whether a book has been published or not, and if published, where and when it saw the light of the day, and the principal editions, translations, abridgments of it or commentaries on it, if any. It is in these matters that the up-to-date knowledge and scholarship of the author of the catalogue are greatly in evidence.

The learned Professor has discussed the opinions of Orientalists regarding the authorship of some works, and whenever he has differed from them, for instance, in the case of the "Nama-e-Khiyalat" (vol. 12), the "Diwan-e-Ibn-e-Yamin" (vol. 23) and the "Mazhar-ul-Ajaib" (vol. 24), he has tried to prove from "internal" evidence that their views are no longer tenable. The "Diwan" of Ibn-e-Yamin, believed to have been lost, is enshrined, as will be found from the catalogue, in the library of the University of Bombay. Similarly, it is gratifying to note that some textual difficulties which baffled earlier scholars and were left unsolved, even by the late Prof. Browne, as stated in his "Literary History of Persia", vol. II, have been successfully cleared up. This is particularly true about the "Qasida-e-Musanna'a" (artifice-poem) of Quinami, the brother of the famous Nizami of Ganja. The longest notice is that of the "Haft Iqlini" by Amin Ahmad-e-Razi, a valuable biographical and geographical encyclopaedia, which still remains unpublished. The compiler of the catalogue under review rightly assigns 40 pages to this book, compares its contents with those of the unique copy preserved in the India Office and described by Dr. Ethe, and points out important differences in respect of the names of places and persons and instances of wrong interpretation of facts. In doing so he may have gone beyond the ordinary rut, but he has done so in his anxiety to make the catalogue as much helpful to students as possible. And it is a matter for glorification that some of the earlier mistakes have after all been rectified.

There are two facsimiles of the handwriting of Mirza Saib, the great poet of Isfahan, and Zuhuri, the illustrious poet-Laureate of Bijapur. The copies of the poetical collections of book these poets are no doubt a valuable addition to the collection.

A noteworthy feature of the catalogue is that it is entirely an Indian concern: the manuscripts were collected in India, they were described by an Indian scholar, they were printed by an Indian firm and on Indian paper and were ultimately published by an Indian University.

A word will not be out of place here about the clear printing or the neat get-up of the volume, which is in no way inferior to any work of similar character published either in Europe or America. And for these things the credit rightly goes to the young and enterprising proprietor of the Quaiyemah Press, Bombay.

Before we conclude, we wish the Government of Bombay to repeat the experiment started more than 15 years ago. It would not cost very much and the Hon'ble the Minister for Education should be persuaded to allocate some amount every year for the purpose of purchasing and collecting Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts. Prof. Shaikh's efforts have shown that the money is well spent in the service of literature which is truly regarded as an index of a nation's progress.

SHABNAM.

### IMMORTALIZING THEIR TRAINS

FAMOUS BRITISH TRAINS, by R. Barnard Way, Ivor Nicholson and Watson. Price 5s.

An Englishman is proud of his country's railway system and well-known trains like the Flying Scotsman are national institutions. It is natural, therefore, that he wants to know all there is to know about the well-known expresses that link the towns of his country. Mr. Barnard Way's book must have come as a welcome gift to countless British children who will find in it all the information they want about their favourite trains. It is written in a lucid, readable style and is profusely illustrated.

### "Sarvodaya"

This is the official organ of the Ahmedabad Labour Union.

The articles in April issue on Public health and sanitation in Ahmedabad, on Tuberculosis the news of the International Labour movement and the figures of prices, cost of living, distribution of working population, etc., are full of information and of great interest to the workers. There are also other interesting and very well-illustrated articles on various subjects of general public interest.

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# Freedom For All Sections Of People

## President's Assurance To States' People

## "LUCKNOW RESOLUTION CLEAR ON THE POINT"

## Economic Problem Most Urgent Of All

**"Independence of India means the independence of all her people, without distinction of British Indian or States' Peoples," observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a mass meeting held at the Marwari Vidyalaya compound on Saturday.**

**Panditji explained at length how the Constituent Assembly would function, organised on the basis of the demands of the masses, its representatives being elected on the adult franchise.**

**Loud speakers arranged at four corners of the buildings, conveyed Panditji's voice to the huge crowds waiting on the Sandhurst Road, outside the School compound.**

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor in welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the people of the Indian States suffered much under the autocracy of the Princes.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru could speak on behalf of the 350 million people of this country and on behalf of those present he offered him welcome.

Pandit Jawaharlal, at the outset recalled the resolution on States' subjects, passed at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, in which the attitude of the Congress was defined.

FREEDOM FOR ALL.

He said that Indians wanted complete independence. He did not see how only a section of people or a part of the country could become independent, while the other part of the country continued in its present condition. There could not be one type of freedom for the people in British India and another type for those in the Indian States.

No one could say that independence was meant for only a section of the people in this land, when it was recognised that India should become a unified nation.

Since the advent of the British in this country, the Indian States had gradually come under the influence of British Imperialism. Both peoples in British India and the Indian States remained subjugated, politically.

In this country autocracy seemed to have no limit. There was no instance in the world where greater autocracy could be found. There was suppression of civil liberties on an extensive scale.

To-day the old order could be seen changing. Who could say that what was good 50 years ago, was also good to-day? The world was changing rapidly and so was the social order.

The imperialist system was tumbling down. It might perhaps continue for some time.

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal said the Indian Princes constituted an order which was inseparably mixed up with Imperialism, and it would come to an end with the vanishing of Imperialism. To-day one could see the Princes almost under the virtual dictates of officials of the Government. And through their support, the Princes sought to benefit themselves by undesirable methods.

IDEAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

If the people of India wanted to succeed in their fight against imperialism, every one in the country had to participate without distinction. It did not matter if the struggle was carried on in this part of the country or on that particular field. In the national struggle to-day the people might have chosen a particular field to carry on, as a matter of tactics. It was not because they wanted to leave out a section of the people. The ideal for which they fought was independence for the motherland. They fought for the uplift of the oppressed and down-trodden masses in the country, for political as well as social freedom. The Lucknow resolution was clear on this point. It declared that independence was meant for the entire people, both of British and Indian India. That resolution remained good.

In the struggle for National freedom, Panditji said, any support from outside the country would not be more than artificial. Whatever be the political solution, it was to be provided only by the Indians themselves. It was futile to think that any outside agency like the British Parliament would give India freedom.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

After the nation had acquired political power, through her efforts a Constituent Assembly would be summoned to decide as to what was the best for India.

Such an Assembly would not be an ineffective organisation. Seven years ago, the All-Parties' Conference met. Conferences were called innumerable times to settle the communal issue. Such conferences met and dispersed after prolonged deliberations without any fruition of their labours. If the people tried again on those lines, he was sure such conferences would meet with the same fate.

He pointed out that the Constituent Assembly was not a creation of the Indian National Congress. It would be representative of all parties in the country, and not an organisation of a handful of persons. Representatives of people, elected on a universal adult franchise would be on such an Assembly. When crores of people consisting of peasants, workers, businessmen and shop-keepers, in fact, of every class and calling, elected their representatives thus, would consider the problems confronting the country.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

The most urgent of these problems would be the economic problem. Formerly it was thought that the greatest problem in India was that of Hindu-Muslim Unity. But no solution was offered to this problem, because it was not a problem relating to the masses, either Hindu or Muslim. The demands put forward in the name of solving the problem, were the de-

(Continued on Page 29)

# M. C. C. Score · 382

## HUMAN KNOCKS UP 115 IN 5 1/2 HOURS

## Indians' Ground Fielding Praised

### *HINDLEKAR'S SMART WICKET-KEEPING BAGS THREE VICTIMS*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. C. C. | (1st Innings) | 382 |
| INDIANS | (1st Innings) for nil | 6 |

LONDON, May 16.

**The Indian Team against M. C. C. is as follows:—**

**Hindlekar, Mushtaq Ali, Merchant, Nayudu, Amarnath, Jehangir Khan, Vizianagram, Elahi, Bannerjee and Nissar.**

The weather was ideal, to-day for the match between the All-India and the M.C.C. at Lord's.

The All-India made only one change from the team which played at Northampton viz., Jehangir Khan taking the place of Amarsingh. Before a crowd of 3,000 spectators Allen won the toss, and sent in Price and Moore on a perfect wicket, to the bowling of Nissar and Jehangir Khan. The first wicket fell at 17, Moore mishitting Nissar was easily caught by Merchant, at short square-leg, for eight. Price batting with seven.

Valentine joined Price, but was out almost immediately Nissar claiming successfully under the new l.b.w. rule (19-2-2). Price was next joined by Hendren and the pair sent up 50 in 65 minutes. Hindlekar repeatedly earned applause for his smart taking on the leg-side.

NAIDU'S SUCCESS WITH BALL

Naidu came on at this stage, and was at once successful, bowling Price with his third ball, an offspinner. (51-3-17). Wyatt and Hendren then sent up the first century, and at lunch they were still together with the score at 107 for three.

Hendren brought off a couple of nice hooks to the boundary, off Nissar, but Wyatt was stolid. One hundred appeared on the board 150 minutes after the start of play. Hendren reached his individual 50 in 90 minutes in the last over before lunch, having played a chanceless innings.

WYATT'S DEFENCE.

The attendance increased to 10,000 after lunch, and bright sunshine continued.

Nissar and Jehangir Khan carried on the bowling, and made the ball pop occasionally; one extra fast one from Nissar bounced over the wicket-keeper's head and reached the boundary. Wyatt continued on the defensive, and played very cautiously, taking at one period half an hour to score five runs. Hendren, however, hit freely.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram adopted the strategem of putting on, alternately, fast and slow bowlers, which proved successfull in dismissing Hendren, who was stumped off Elahi's slow bowling in the latter's first over. Hendren scored his 88 in 150 minutes, having played a faultless innings, and hitting six fours. His partnership with Wyatt lasted 115 minutes.

Holmes, who followed, was also rashly tempted by Elahi's slow bowling and was stumped, having scored 18. Wyatt batting with 51.

QUICK GROUND FIELDING.

The Indians' ground fielding was quick, and their returns were frequently cheered. Wyatt took 135 minutes to score his individual 50 and 25 minutes later, in which time he had added another 15 to his score. He was caught by Hindlekar, off Jehangir Khan. He hit five fours. Human and Allen, who were the succeeding pair, added another 54 in the 30 minutes before tea, both of them driving and cutting fearlessly.

A GOOD PARTNERSHIP.

The Human-Allen partnership added 79 runs in 80 minutes before Allen was out under the new l.b.w rule to Bannerjee for 54. Allen hit six fours and was missed when 49. Human is batting with 90.

Sims did not last long being bowled by Bannerjee for two. Bowes was bowled for a duck by Jehangir Khan for two. Peebles joined Human, but when the former had scored two, Human was bowled by Bannerjee. His innings lasted five and a half hours, in which time he scored 115 runs. He was missed once when 63 by Elahi, at deep third-man. He celebrated his century by hitting the only sixer of the innings. It took him 45 minutes to score his last 50. He scored mainly through drives and cuts and hit 12 fours.

INDIANS' SIX FOR NIL

The Indians then opened their first innings with Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali and had made six without loss, when the stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

SCORE:

**M. C. C. (First Innings)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Moore b Nissar c Merchant | 8 |
| Price b Naidu | 17 |
| Valentine l.b.w. (N) b Nissar | 2 |
| Hendren b Elahi (st.) | 88 |
| Holmes b Elahi (st.) | 18 |
| Wyatt b J. Khan c Hindlekar | 65 |
| Human, b Bannerjee | 115 |
| Allen l.b.w. (N) b Bannerjee | 54 |
| Sims b Bannerjee | 2 |
| Bowes b J. Khan | 0 |
| Peebles (not out) | 2 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 382 |

FALL OF WICKETS:—2 for 19 3 for 51, 4 for 169, 5 for 195, 6 for 220, 7 for 353, 8 for 373, 9 for 374.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nissar two for 65.
Jehangir Khan two for 81.
Bannerjee three for 70.
Nayudu one for 70.
Elahi two for 42.
Amarnath nil for 34.
Vizianagram nil for 9.

### *WHAT PEACE MEANS TO U. S.*

#### *Dols. 572,450,000 Voted For Military Moloch!*

WASHINGTON, May 16.

President Roosevelt signed the Army Supply Bill apropriating 572,450,000 dollars, which is a record peace-time amount.—Reuter's Special.

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### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted. A Professor of English** for the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, to be started in June 1936 (subject to Government sanction). Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Ahmedabad, so as to reach him on or before the 25th of May. (3174).

### 12. TO BE LET.

**To Let for Hindus, central,** well ventilated, airy 2nd floor of "Dharam Kuti" (Tukaram Buildings), Chikalwadi, Tardeo Road, acc: two bed-rooms, drawing-room, verandah, dining, kitchen, etc., self-contained. Apply 7, 'Dharam Nivas' in the compound. (6117).

### 44. MEDICAL.

**Medical Canvassers having long** experience in pharmaceutical preparations preferably qualified in medicine having university degree are wanted for Bombay and Mofussil work. Please apply stating salary required to Box 5501-B, "Bombay Chronicle."

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**Piles. If not cured by thousands** of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish lifelong cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner, Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL

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### 75. INVESTMENTS.

**Invest and get the same profit per** year. A general store in Bandra for sale. Suitable arrangements for residence with the store, Box No. 6153, "Bombay Chronicle".

### 87. ASTROLOGERS.

**Send Time and Date of Birth or** writing letter. One year reading Re. 1, Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest. The Sanjivi Astral Works, P. O. Kasim Kota, Vizag. Dt. (6128).

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

**For Sale—Soda Factory a going** concern—with up to date machineries. Owner retires. A good chance for investors in business. Box No. 6149, "Bombay Chronicle".

### WELL BORING.

**Boring—Advertiser wishes to have** a well bored at Chembur, via Sion. Please apply stating terms to Box 5000-A, "Bombay Chronicle."

## *SURPRISE FOR JAIPRAKASH*

### *To Lose Seat In Congress Working Committee*

PATNA, May 16.

At the meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee a sensational development is reported to have taken place in connection with the question of Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan's election to the A. I. C. C.

It will be recalled that at the time of the Lucknow session of the Congress Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan was taken in the Congress Working Committee on the understanding that he would be able to secure election to the A. I. C. C. without which he could not be a member of the Working Committee.

To secure his election to the A. I. C. C. Mr. Shyamnandan Singh, a local Socialist member of the B. P. C. C. tendered the resignation of his seat in the A. I. C. C. to make room for Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan.

POINT OF ORDER UPHELD

When the matter came up today before the B. P. C. C., Babu Rajendra Prasad raised a point of order that under the present Congress rules Mr. Jaiprakash's election was 'ultra vires.'

The Working Committee of the B. P. C. C. it is understood, upheld Babu Rajendra Prasad's interpretation of the Congress Constitution and consequently Mr. Shyamnandan Singh was asked to withdraw his resignation.

This has created a situation of great importance since the decision will deprive Mr. Jaiprakash of his seat in the Congress Working Committee.—Unted Press.

## *STORM HAVOC AT SIRSI*

### *House Roofs Blown Off: Hail-Stones Kill 40 Goats*

MORADABAD, May 16.

Hail stones as big as ping pong balls preceded by a heavy dust storm and rain fell incessantly for about an hour at Sirsi village, 19 miles away from Moradabad. Forty goats which were grazing in the fields were struck and killed. The goat-herd to save himself put his head under a stack of thatching grass, but the rest of his body remained out and was badly bruised.

A child aged ten fell down and was killed Several house roofs were blown off, over 100 trees were uprooted and several hundreds were shorn of their foliage.—A.P.

## Shantidas Askuran For Europe

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji of Messrs. Vissanji and Sons and Mr. Govardhandas Purshotamdas Sodawalla of Messrs Narayandas Manohardas, a leading bullion merchant, sailed for England by the "Viceroy of India" to-day.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran, member, Council of State also left for Europe.

## *Congress Labour Sub-Committee*

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The Congress Labour Sub-Committee meeting which was announced to be held on May 18 and 19, has been postponed to a future date. Acharya Kripalani has, therefore, cancelled his journey to Bombay to-day.—United Press.

## *C. P. Satrap For England*

PACHMARHI, May 15.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Gowan accompanied by Capt. E. B. Pratt, A.D.C., left this afternoon for Bombay 'en route' to England.—A. P.


# THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A 100 PER CENT. ALL-LAUGHTER SHOW

## "ANNIE, LEAVE THE ROOM"

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EVA MOORE, JANE CARR, MORTON SELTON
in
ONE LONG, LOUD EXPLOSION OF LAUGHS
YOU'LL ENJOY EVERY MINUTE OF THIS FILM
A Universal-Twickenham Production

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Portrays vividly the life-story of a Mill-hand who lived on hope to see his family (which he found shattered)

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AT

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Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturday., Sunday & Holidays.

## Auction Sales

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Hyland Co., of complete Bungalow Furniture, Godrej double mirror door steel Cabinet, Godrej, Milner and Chub Safes, Electric Cabinet Gramophone, Singer foot machine, Remington portable typewriter, Zunda Cabinet, Chesterfield sets, Hall carpets, etc.

# EYE TROUBLES?

Try "EYEVANOE," the challenged medication of acute and chronic eye diseases, specially CATARACT. Success guaranteed. Literature and Sample Free up to May '36. RESEARCH CHEMICAL WORKS, (E.C.), Post Box No. 12215, CALCUTTA.

## DR. HAMIED LEAVES FOR EUROPE

### To Buy Machinery For Chemical Factory In India

Among the passengers who sailed in the Italian boat last week, was Dr. K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I.C., F.C.S. (London), on a business tour to Europe to purchase machinery for the new company, the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Limited, which he has floated lately with an authorised capital of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Dr. Hamied needs no introduction to the commercial section of the public as one of the most successful businessmen in the city. He holds foreign degrees in Science and has experience of over ten years in Germany and possesses an expert knowledge in the manufacture of all kinds of chemical

DR. K. A. HAMIED.

and Pharmaceutical products. Besides being the Managing Director Dr. Hamied is the chief chemist of the New Company and intends engaging English and German doctors and chemists to assist him in his great enterprise.

It may be noted that of all industries the chemical industry has the brightest future before it. The increasing imports of chemicals into India show that there is a large field for Indian chemical concerns to explore, with a vast scope for profits as well. But the present chemical and pharmaceutical industry in India is still in its infant stage. The reasons are not far to seek. Firstly this industry has so far been practically ignored, while other countries in the world, like Germany and England, have advanced simultaneously with the development of chemical industries.

Subscriptions up-to-date to the King George Memorial Fund in Bengal, amount to Rs. 1,24,544-14-0

## HIS BOMBAY HOSTS

Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh and Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, with whom Pandit Jawaharlal is staying.

## POLICE CHIEF GOES ON LEAVE

Mr. W. R. G. Smith handed over charge of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Mr. J. W. Rowland on Friday afternoon.

Mr. R. B. Smith, Superintendent of the Bombay C.I.D., has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police (Divisions), Bombay, in place of Mr. J. W. Rowland.

Mr. Rowland will officiate as Commissioner for six months during the absence on leave of Mr. W. R. G. Smith.

Mr. C. W. E. U'Ren, Superintendent of C.I.D., Sind, was appointed to act in place of Mr. Rowland, but, it is understood he cannot take charge of his new post at present. Mr. R. B. Smith has, therefore, been appointed to officiate till Mr. U'Ren is able to relieve him.

Mr. H. J. Dyer, Inspector, Bombay C.I.D., will act as Superintendent in place of Mr. R. B. Smith.

The 56,600 ton Cunard White Star liner Majestic has been bought by a Sheffield firm for breaking up. She was built in Hamburg for the Hamburg-America line just before the war and named Bismark. She passed into British hands after the Armistice.


Running from Friday: 15th May.
THUNDERING TALE
Of a bravado, who was wronged by a Rich Tyrant.
Victory Picture's
SOCIAL HIT
KATIL-KATAR
Starring:
Indian DOLORES-DEL-RIO
LALITA PAWAR
with Stunt King::—
BULBULE,
Miss ALAKANANDA, Miss MUMMY
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
TALKIES, Sandhurst Road.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
AT 2-45.



The Stamp of Public Approval....

Yesterday's overflowing crowds unanimously acclaimed it a Grand Enthralling Entertainment and a Marvel of Cinematic Technique.

Devika Rani

reaches the Peak of Dramatic Art in this sweeping Romance of two Pilgrims of Love sailing in the same boat on the tempest—tossed sea of life, emerging triumphant over the sinister vagaries of malicious Fate.

'Jeevan Naiya'

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST HIT

Produced by: HIMANSU RAI
Directed by: FRANZ OSTEN
Story by: NIRANJAN PAL

Brilliant Cast including:
ASHOK KUMAR, KAMTA PRASAD, JOSHI, SUNITA DEVI, CHANDRAPRABHA and other artistes.

Marvellous Sound-and-Camera Technique capturing the thunder and lightning of midnight storm

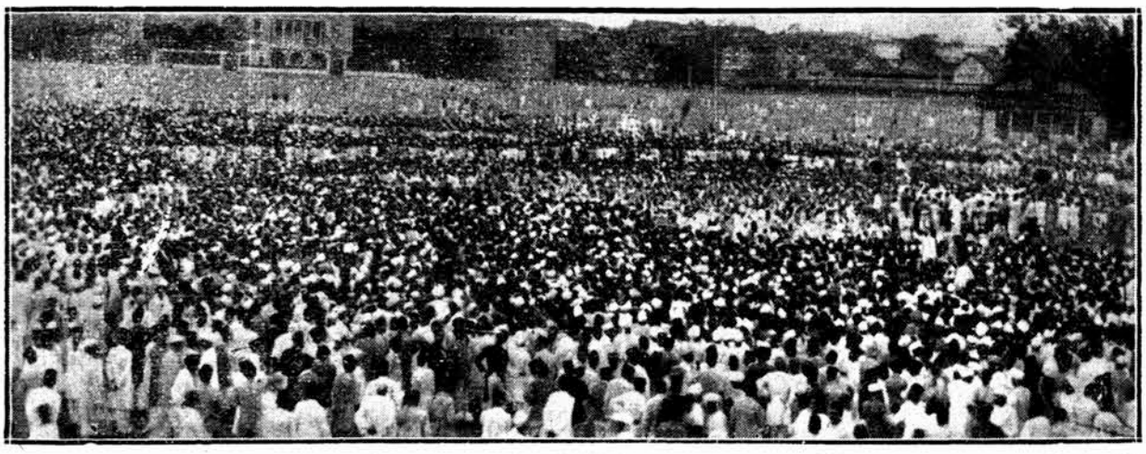
Catchy Melodies, Charming Dances, Mirth and Comedy, Thrilling incidents, spectacular settings and other attractions.

The Programme also includes H. E. the Viceroy's speech at presentation ceremony of his two prize bulls at Delhi (exclusively filmed by Bombay Talkies)

Daily 3 Shows:—
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Rd.

A section of the large gathering of women and children present at Azad Maidan on Friday; Pandit Jawaharlal speaking over the mike.



Fifty thousand people mustered strong at Azad Maidan to hear the President expounding his views on the present political situation in India.

# CONGRESS LABOUR COLLABORATION

(Continued From Page 32)

ed towards the Labour movement favourably. He could not say how far his suggestion would be accepted. He did not think a United Front deterred mutual criticisms if such criticism and discussion were necessary.

Mr. Shrivisal referred to what he called the betrayal of the Congress Committees of workers' interests in strikes, such as the B. B. and C. I. Railway strike, the G. I. P. Railway strike and the Broach strike.

Panditji said, while discussing these questions, they had to remember that the Congress was a nationalist organisation. It had not got a Labour ideology. Based on the issue of political independence for the country, the Congress had developed its struggle and acquired considerable strength. The Congress was also in favour of great social progress. It was for the workers themselves to decide whether to take advantage of the Congress for the bettering of their interests or not.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Sohrab Batliwala asked if the United Front between the Trade Union Organisation and the Indian National Congress would be based on a definite basis or merely on generalisms and general appeals. He suggested that the inclusion of the President and Secretary of the T. U. C. on the Working Committee of the National Congress. That according to him, would be a definite link for the development of a solid United Front.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained the position. The Working Committee was selected from among the All-India Congress Committee representative of the Majority in the Congress members and in the natural course of things selection could be made only from among those whose long association with the Congress and its activities entitled them for consideration and recognition. Similar was the case with provincial committees of the Congress as well. Members of the Trade Union Congress did not form part of the broader circle of the primary membership of the Congress. In the circumstances, it would be difficult to accept the suggestion of Mr. Batliwala. But Labour could develop its own strength and add strength to the radical left wing inside the National Congress. That would ensure representation in the Congress Executive and other Committees. It was quite another thing that he might co-opt trade unionist for particular committees for specified work.

Mr. Dange asked whether Pandit Jawaharlal favoured the declaration of political general strike. Would Pandit Nehru, that is to say, favour inclusion of an appeal to the working class also in the railways and factories to stop work, when a Hartal was declared in the country, so as to demonstrate the unity of all casses of the Indian people in the struggle against Imperialism and whether he would influence the left wing in the Congress to support such strikes.

Panditji did not see anything wrong in it.

Mr. Dange suggested that there should be a scheme for organised support on behalf of the Congress, of the workers' struggle, in accordance with the Karachi resolution. Panditji agreed that such a scheme would be beneficial.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR ASSOCIATION

Mr. Joshi referred to the Mazdur Mahajan (workers organisation) of Ahmedabad which was not affiliated to any Trade Union Organisation and it was felt necessary to start a rival union affiliated to the Trade Union Congress. Would Panditji make an effort to get that organisation affiliated to the Trade Union Congress? Pandit Jawaharlal replied that he had the question in his mind and would consult the workers when he would go to Ahmedabad.

At present he suggested that the Trade Union workers could conduct the Kamgar Union (formed under the auspices of the T. U. C.), at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Kamala Shankar Pandya said that if they worked for the Kamagar Union, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee placed difficulties in their way.

Panditji said that the Labour organisation at Ahmedabad should be affiliated to the Trade Union Congress and that he did not agree with the policy of Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji thanked Panditji for giving valuable advice to the workers and enlightening them on important issues.

Cheered by a great crowd, he drove to his residence.

M/S SHALINI CINETONE
(KOLHAPUR)
Have great pleasure to announce that their first URDU MUSICAL
ASEER-I-HAVIS
ASEER-I-HAVIS
ASEER-I-HAVIS
Shalini Production Kolhapur

असीरे हविस
WILL BE SOON RELEASED AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA—GIRGAUM
For Booking apply to:—
Shalini Talkies Distributors
Kolhapur S.M.C.

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 11, 1992
Muslim: Safar 25, 1354
Parsi: Adar 14, 1305
Hightide: 8-50; 20-46
Lowtide: 2-28; 14-40
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

Western India Cycling Championship, Matunga at 6 a.m. (S.T.)

All-India Trade Union Congress Session, Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 6 p.m.

Pt. Jawaharlal's lecture on "Socialism" West-End Cinema, 9-30 a.m.

Flag Salutation, Pt. Jawaharlal to unfurl the National Flag Congress House, 8 a.m.

### Monday, May 18.

All-India Trade Union Congress Session, Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

International Social Club: Members and their guests will meet at the Taj Mahal Hotel, 6 p.m. Musical Programme.

Goodwill Day organised by Indian League of Nations' Union, in collaboration with Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 6-30 p.m.

### Tuesday, May 19.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

### Wednesday, May 20.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

CENTRAL—"The Bohemian Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—Annie, Leave the Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

EMPIRE—"I give My Love". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Katil-Katar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-35 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"If You Could only Cook" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"Bonnie Scotland". Time as usual.

PALACE—"Baby Take A Bow." Time as usual.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"I Live for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The Black Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 a.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Garib-Parvar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

### PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vendeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-25 p.m. (S.T.)


The REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

## "ANSARI DAY" IN CITY

### Meeting At Dana Bunder

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Mandvi District Congress Committee, the "Ansari Day" will be observed at a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Dana Bunder (near Masjid Bunder Station Bridge). Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, will address the meeting.

Volunteers should present themselves for duty at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

### Timber Merchants To Close Shops

The Secretary of the M. B. T. M. Association writes:—

In accordance with the appeal of the Congress President, to observe the Ansari Day in all over India on 17th instant, the Mustafa Bazar timber Merchants Association and all the Timber Merchants holding their shops on Victoria Road, Byculla, will not transact any business on 17th inst.

IN MANDVI

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (sharp) at Dana Bunder (near Musjid Bunder Station Bridge) under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee when the President Jawaherlal will preside. Loud speakers will be installed. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS WOMEN'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held under the Presidentship of Smt. Sarojini Naidu at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow Monday, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will address the meeting. All women are requested to come and take their seats in time.

SHREE GUJARAT SANGIT MAHAMANDAL

There will be a programme of music by Shrimati Hirabai Barodekar for the members of the Gujarat Sangit Mahamandal and their guests to-day Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Forbes Sabha Hall near Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Passes for guests are available at the office of the Mahamandal.

## CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

### To-day (Sunday)

TO-DAY (SUNDAY).

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag Salutation at Congress House.

9-30 a.m. (S.T.): Meeting at West End Cinema; "Socialism the coming Phase".

2 p.m. (S.T.): Informal Conference with the Congress Socialists.

3-30 p.m. (S.T.): General Conference with all party leaders and lawyers to consider the formation of an Indian Civil Liberties Union at Congress House.

4-30 p.m. (S.T.): To meet Harijan friends at Congress House.

6 p.m. (S.T.): Session of the A. I. T. U. C.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.): Reception by the Gurdwara Sikh Sangat, Ram Bagh, C. P. Tank.

9 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting at Mandvi Dana Bunder near Musjid Bunder (Ansari Day).

10 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting at Bhandari Street, Koli Wada, Mandvi (Young Muslim Brotherhood).

TO-MORROW MONDAY.

8 a.m. (S.T.): Meeting in Bandra (New Patkar's Blocks Turner Road).

9-30 a.m. (S.T.): Visit to Wadala Factory.

10 a.m. (S.T.): Visit to Khadi Bhandars.

3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Visit to Bullion Exchange.

4-30 p.m. (S.T.): Ladies meeting (Marvadi Vidyalaya).

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Session of the A.I.T.U.C.

9 p.m. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Tamba Kanta.

10 p.m. (S.T.): Visit to Colaba centre.

## A.-I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

### To-day's (Sunday's) Opening Session

8-30 a.m. Flag Salutation Ceremony, at Kamgar Maidan. Mr. S. A. Dange will unfurl the Red Flag. Messrs. Shibnat Bannerji, Hariharnath Shastry, S. P. Bhise and other's will address.

OPEN SESSION

6 p.m. Addresses of Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mrs. Maniben Mulji, the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Address by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Students' Union and the Young India Footballers a condolence meeting will be held to-day Sunday at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School, Manordas Street, Fort, to mourn the loss of Mr. K. Janardhan Rao (nephew of Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao).

Mr. S. N. Shetty will preside.

## Flag Hoisting By President

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, will unfurl the National Flag to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. The speech will be broadcast by loud-speakers.

All Volunteer Corps are requested to send in their batches of volunteers at 7 a.m. (S.T.) to the Congress House.

BHAGABAT CLASS GAUDIYA MATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami Bhakti Vilas Gavastinçni Maharaj, preacher-in-charge of the Bombay Gaudiya Math (Chotani Building, Proctor Road will explain Srimat Bhagabatam in the Math premises to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FREE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

The Manager of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd. writes:—

I have arranged with the Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal of the Social Service League, a free dramatic performance of the "Lalat Lekh" for the recreation of our workers to-day, Sunday at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibawdi, Parel.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day Sunday when Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Vedic rights of men and women in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi) when all are cordially invited to attend.

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day Sunday Pandit Ramchandra will deliver a lecture on "Ideals of Life" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)


Registered
'RESTORA'
Trade Mark
LOTION

A scientifically prepared, wonderful and concentrated Hair Tonic to restore natural black colour. Free from oil and fats.

Re. 1-8-0 per bottle.

FRANCO RESEARCH LABORATORIES
189 Hornby Road, Post Box 612, BOMBAY.



CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 10 A.M. and at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The One and only Charlie Chaplin

JOYOUS FUN FEAST with the WORLD'S MATCHLESS COMEDIAN

in UNITED ARTISTS' "Modern Times"

Also "MICKEY'S POLO TEAM"— All-Colour Cartoon!

# Sports Jottings From Here And There

# Indian Cricketers Second Defeat In England

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The Indian Cricketers had their third match in England against Somerset and suffered a defeat by nine wickets. To be beaten by a County which stood fourteenth in the last year's table is a little depressing no doubt. But having regard to the fact that the Indian tourists have not yet found their balance and also considering the fact that this county was the first of nineteen sides which had the distinction of leading the South Africans on the first innings, we need not feel disgraced. Wellard and Lee (J. W.) famed the South African batsmen in such a manner that they were all dismissed for the poor total of 173 runs. R. J. Williams (37) and E. A. Rowan (36) were the chief contributors to this collection. Wellard claimed 4 wickets for 61 runs and Lee (J. W.) 3 for 40.

**SOMERSET'S DISTINCTION**

Thanks to the splendid batting of F. S. Lee who knocked up the highest score of the match (83), Somerset was able to establish a lead of 45 runs, despite the devastating bowling of A. B. Langton and R. J. Crisp who bagged 6 and 3 wickets respectively for 99 and 67 respectively.

In the second innings the South Africans rose to the occasion and complied 284 runs. A. D. Nourse and E. L. Dalton playing vigourously added 122 runs in 85 minutes for the fourth wicket. Their respective scores being 71 and 78. Wellard was again responsible for 4 wickets at the cost of 92 runs. Andrews supported him with 3 for 69.

**"SPRINGBOKS" WIN NARROWLY**

For the home side, F. S. Lee (32), L. Hawkins (48) and E. F. Longrigg (37) made a gallant attempt to pull the game out of the fire. But the tail-end batsmen found A. B. Langton and Bruce Mitchell too dangerous to withstand their attacks. They admitted defeat when they were 51 runs behind the South African total. Mitchell and Langton captured 5 and 4 wickets respectively for 45 and 56 runs.

**INDIANS' OFF-DAY**

The Indians seemed to have an off-day when they met Somerset. Their bowlers had lost all their guile and sting and the fielders were slack and slow. Nissar who was depended upon to play havoc on the home batsmen, was far from his destructive mood and others were equally unimpressive. A lot was expected from Amir Elahi. He too failed to find his true form. On the field catches were dropped like hot potatoes and runs given away either through misplacement of the fielders or their unaccountable slackness. The net result of all this was that Somerset amassed the huge score of 496 runs.

**AN ENGLISH BRADMAN?**

The batsman who gave the home team a great start was Harold Gimblett, a farmer's son, who was the sensation of last season. "The Cricketer" gives the following description of this wonder-boy of 20, "During his 123 V. Essex on May 18 has reached 100 in 63 minutes, a feat that won for him Sir Walter Lawrence's £100 and Trophy for the fastest century of the year. This equals the time taken by the previous winner—Woolly—in 1934; but what was merely an exceptional exhibition by that famous left-hander, becomes almost a miracle on the part of an untired recuit on his first introduction to professional bowling. Nichols (a test bowler) had already caused a collapse before Gimblett went in, at six wickets down for 107. Not even Grace "Ranji", or Hobbs had so startling a debut in first class cricket. Having seen Gimblett—whilst still a schoolboy—hit in a style suggestive of a Bradman or Jessop in embryo, one can but wonder what he may become, "provided that a professional career does not tame his natural gifts."—viz., a wonderful eye and wrist confidence and contempt for the bowling. The strokes fly off his bat with that perfection of timing peculiar to born batsman."

**FIRST CENTURY AGAINST TOURISTS**

True to his reputation Gimblett registered the first century against the tourists. Hawkins gave him able assistance by clouting the Indian bowling for a handsome 79. Burrough overshadowed his predecessors in hectic hitting. In 25 minutes he recorded 85 runs. Baldock was another batsman who punished the bowlers mercilessly and carried his bat home for 66.

The best bowling analysis of the day was produced by Banerjee who hooked 3 wickets for 22 runs apiece. Nissar and Amarnath claimed a brace each for 76 and 69 respectively.

**NAYUDU IN COLOURS**

The Indians in their turn could reply with 228 runs only. Mushtaq Ali was out leg-before-wicket for the third time in succession. Vijay Merchant had settled down for a good score but he was unfortunately run out when he had scored 23. Hindlekar played steadily for two hours and a half and contributed 46 runs out of 115. Then followed a landslide which was in a large measure responsible for the tourists' defeat. Hawkins who had just claimed Hindlekar's wicket, dismissed Amarnath, Mahomed Hussain and Vizianagram in quick succession under the l.b.w. code. "Vizzy," alone was apprehended under the New Rule. Despite this heavy setback, Nadudu played with his characteristic freedom and knocked up 73 in 97 minutes, which included one six and nine fours. Banerjee and Amir Elahi batted pluckily to add 37 runs to the score.

**MERCHANT'S HONOUR**

Being 268 runs behind the Home total the Indians had to follow on. Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali were out quickly, the latter falling to the l.b.w. trap once more. But Nayudu and Merchant joined together to play a glorious innings. The former batted with his usual vigour and resourcefulness and hit up 68 runs. He had shown by now that he was playing in his best form. Amarnath failed again rather hopelessly. But Merchant continued in his steady career and earned the distinction of being the first Indian to score a century in this tour. For five hours he pegged away to raise his contribution to 151 which included 20 hits to the boundary. He deserves great praise for his magnificent effort. Hussain (25), Vizianagram (25), and Ramaswamy (30 not out) gave him creditable support. The Tourist's second venture ended at 356. Wellard exhibited a fine bag of 6 wickets for 52 runs.

**HOW THEY WIN?**

Somerset had only 90 minutes to score 89 runs to win the match. Nissar got rid of F. Lee before a single run was registered. But Gimblett and Hawkins took courage in both hands and flogged Nissar, Nayudu and Banerjee without the least courtesy. In 50 minutes they picked up the requisite number of runs and won the match by 9 wickets—a praiseworthy effort indeed for them.

## LICENCE RESTORED

**Jockey A. K. Obaid, who was disqualified in connection with the Secunderabad Racing Scandal, has been reinstated by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. The brilliant Arab rider is at present in Kolhapur.**

## INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL DAY

The International Goodwill Day will be celebrated in Bombay on May 18 under the auspices of twenty associations in Bombay. A public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Sir Jehangir Coyaji and others will speak.

## URDU POET COMES TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Sagar Nizami, a well-known Urdu poet arrived this morning by Frontier Mail and was received at the Central station by his friends and admrers. He is staying at the residence of Mohammad Ali Maniar New Qazi Mohallah Bombay.

**For Hill-Stations**

Transportable Primagaz means

**Quick Tea-Easy Cooking Brilliant-Lighting.**

Leaves more time for enjoyment.

**PRIMAGAZ**

Vulcan House, Ballard Estate Bombay.



Silk

**INDIANESE**

**SILKS are the finest**

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145, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS:—POHOOMULL BROS., (INDIA.) KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

## END OF OF OTTAWA AGREEMENT NOTIFIED TO BOARD OF TRADE

### British Cabinet To Consider Question Of Fresh Agreement Shortly

SIMLA, May 16.

It is officially announced that the notice of termination of the Ottawa Agreement was given to the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom on May 13.

The Agreement will, therefore, cease to have effect from November 13, 1936.—United Press.

(EARLIER)—It is understood that the Ottawa Agreement expires on November 13, the notice of termination taking effect from May 13, when the Board of Trade received the Government of India's notice. British Government's acknowledgment notice of termination was received to-day. A 'communique' will be issued this evening in this connection by the Government of India.

Subsequently the Commerce Department will inform the Indian Commercial bodies and the Chambers of Commerce.

FRESH TRADE PACT.

The "United Press" understands that the British Government have not replied to the various points raised by the Government of India in their telegram giving notice of the termination of the Ottawa Agreement. These, it is said, related to the procedure for a fresh trade agreement if desired by the Board of Trade.

It is surmised that the British Cabinet, at their last Wednesday's meeting, were occupied with other international and Home problems and could not give enough time for the consideration of the Government of India's cable.

Accordingly mere acknowledgment of the denunciation notice has been forwarded to Simla. It is, however, expected they will consider the question next week or shortly after which the British Government may cable their views and attitude with respect to fresh negotiations for a trade agreement between India and the United Kingdom.

## SOCIALISM IS THE WORD

### "Only Solution For Solving India's Promble", Says Congress President

"I believe and strongly believe that the only solution for the problem that is facing India today is Socialism .I believe in it and I have declared so from the platforms. But just because my point of view is not accepted by the majority in the Congress, I would not shut myself up in a room. That would be childish. I will try my best to convince the majority inside and outside the Congress of my view, and I would continue doing so till the Congress and the country accepts Socialism." So declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, addressing a mammoth meeting at the Vile Parle Chhawni on Saturday night. The meeting had been organised by the Suburban District Congress Committee and Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt was in the chair. Special loud-speaker arrangements had been made.

Socialism had to be understood and accepted as a remedy which would solve the problems that was facing the country. It was coming and it was bound to come. It was inevitable and none could escape it, however much one might try.

**(Fuller report of speech will be published in Monday's issue of "The Chronicle").**

## FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

### Anonymous Donation Of Rs. 10,000 To Congress

The latest Congress Bulletin issued by the office of the All-India Congress Committee contains the information that an anonymous donation of Rs. 10,000 has been received earmarked for the organization of a foreign department of the All-India Congress Committee office. At the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress held at Wardha it was decided to utilize Rs. 2,000 out of this contribution to organize a foreign department of A. I. C. C. office.

### *Woman And Children Killed On Railway Line*

BELGAUM, May 16.

A serious railway tragedy occurred last evening, between Desur and Khanapur, near Belgaum when the 40-down passenger train threw down a culvert an old woman, and three children below 10 years of age, who were all walking along the railway line. All were killed instantly.—A. P.


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1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

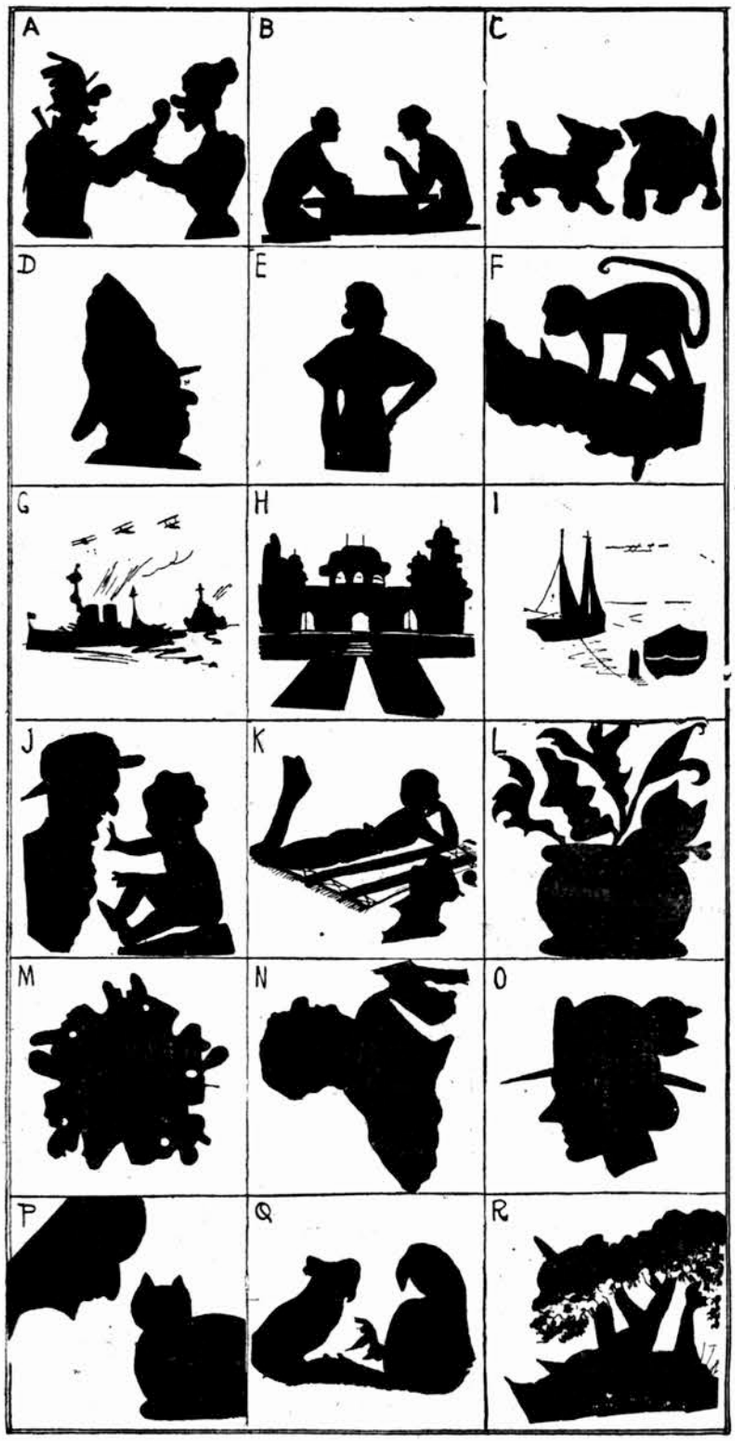
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 10th June, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.




## CLOSING DATE

## 10th June, 1936

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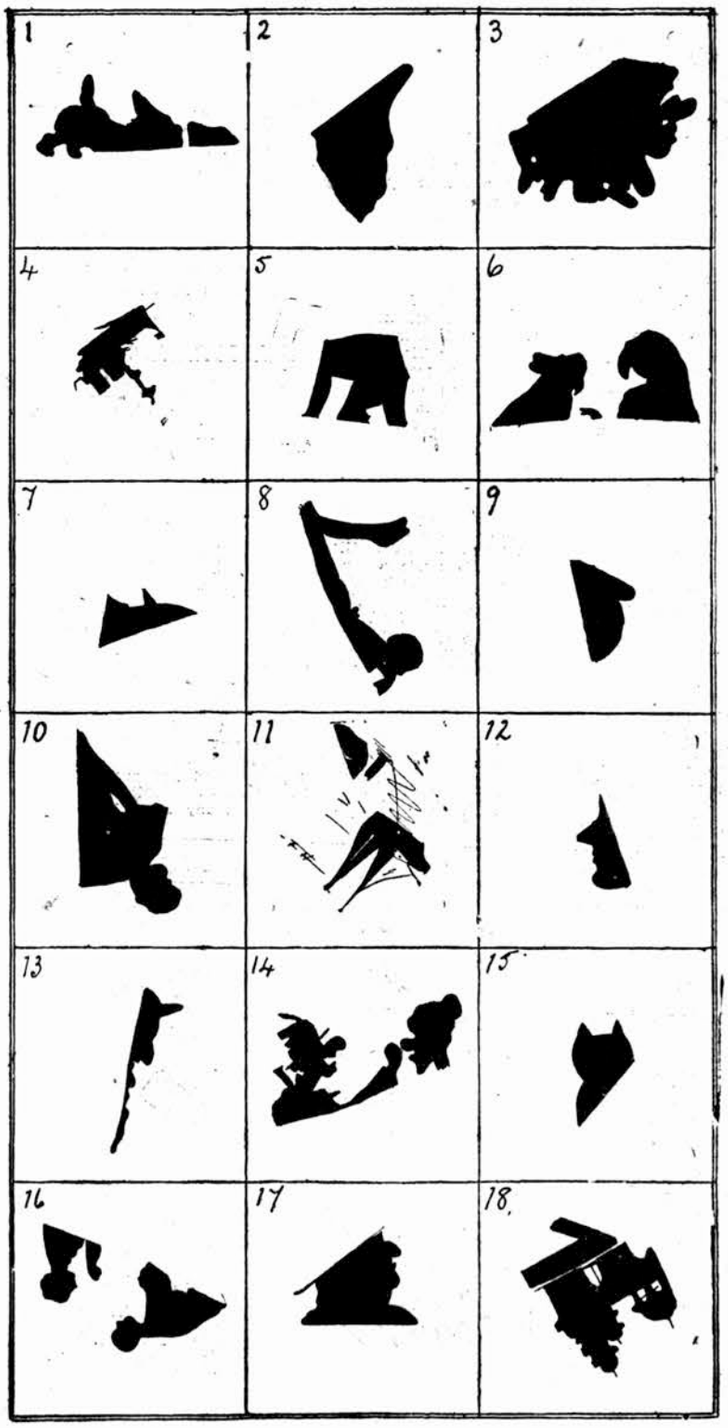


7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 21st June 1936.

**ENTRY COUPON.**

| Illustrations. | Illustrations. |
|---|---|
| A | |
| B | |
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| R | |

Name.....

Address.....

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***Please write name and address in Block Letters.***

## CLOSING DATE

## 10th June, 1936

# Occasional Comments By N. J.

### *No Bonquet*

The recent official statement issued by the British Government regarding the employment of women in the diplomatic services is a document of much import not only to woman, but also to mere man. In fact, the latter has every reason to hail it as a final vindication of his virtues, and a veritable charter of his supremacy. For the official statement avers that the time has not yet arrived when women can be employed in the Consular or diplomatic services either with advantage to the State or with profit to women themselves! It is difficult to see what exactly the last clause means, but it is evident that it means no good to the party concerned, unless any subtle compliment is suggested thereby. Which is hardly possible, however. Blue Books and White Papers are not the places where they hand over bouquets with a bow!

* * * *

### *High Heresy*

One can almost hear the flutter that this pronouncement has caused in the feminist dovecots....hear the quashing of teeth and the grinding of claws! Woman not competent enough to be a consul, not discreet enough to be trusted as a diplomat,—Indeed! What a high heresy in the year of grace 1936! Woman whose charms can tie a man in knots before he can say Jack Robinson; woman a flick of whose eyelid can often be more dangerous than the fuse of a mine; woman, who in spite of her being the weaker vessel, always rules the roost by sheer force of personality; woman who to-day dares all and does all, is yet damned as unfit for foreign service!!! Have not those estimable gentlemen who drew the report, ever heard of Helen of Troy "whose face launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium"; or of Cleopatra, of whose nose it was said, that it would have changed the course of world history had it been a little longer. Or even shorter, come to think of it! If Woman, in the course of human history has incited men to war, by the same token she can bring them back to peace. Woman who has been always looked upon as the apple of discord is, equally capable of bearing the olive branch of peace.

* * * *

### *League And Ladies*

So instead of banning Eve from foreign service, it would be far better if she is more and more encouraged to enter it. The more feminine diplomats and consuls and ambassadors we will have, the better will it be for international peace. In fact, it would be a grand idea to staff the world's legations and consulates entirely with women. Yes, and one feels that a final effort ought to be made too, to keep the League of Nations alive, by nominating only ladies to its councils. Men have been tried and found wanting, why not then give a chance to women, before the League goes absolutely on the scrap-heap? The idea is not so fantastic as it sounds when it is remembered that some States —among them being Soviet Russia, and United States,—already maintain women ambassadors abroad, who are acquitting themselves very well indeed.

* * * *

### *Eve's Example*

Woman has made her influence felt from the very dawn of creation. It was Eve indeed who first ate the forbidden fruit of knowledge and led Adam by the nose, —out of Paradise! And since then she has kept him in the hollow of her hand,—howsoever he may pride and preen himself as being the Lord and Master. The cry 'The woman is behind this,' has been ever resounding through the corridors of history. "Petticoat influence" and "back-stairs pressure" have always been recognised as important factors in politics, whether domestic or international. Instead of allowing woman to pull the strings from behind the curtain, it would be much better indeed, to ask her to come in the open, and to try to reshape things nearer to her heart's desire. After some thousands of years of his apparent control, man to-day has made a sorry mess of the world. It would be honest to own defeat before it is too late, and to invite woman to take direct charge of the wheel.

* * * *

### *Symbol Of Peace*

Humanity to-day is verily on the brink of its own grave, thanks to the present international diplomacy, conducted by man. We are all marching unheedingly towards our doom. The idea of entrusting our affairs to women, therefore, ought to be widely welcomed. For woman, with her mother instinct, can be safely relied upon to make the world retrace its steps. She shall surely prevent the pigs from voluntarily running after the slaughter-house. It is significant that while Mars is generally represented by a man, the symbol of Peace is always a woman. Woman diplomats representing the different nations of the world will, therefore have a more lively realisation of their duties and responsibilities than for example, the present pack of politicians who periodically assemble at Geneva, and leave everything more complicated than they found

* * * *

### *Libel And Lie*

One of the popular beliefs which have so long hindered the progress of woman in the diplomatic services is that a woman cannot keep a secret. While it may be readily granted that women are peculiarly fond of retailing the latest gossip.—the spice of gossip, after all, is the publicity it gets,—roundly to declare that they are incapable of honouring a confidence is nothing short of a libel and a lie. I am reminded here of one of the most moving scenes from Shakespeare, where Portia, Brutus' wife, challenges him "by the right and virtue of my place," to disclose her the conspiracy that was to cost Caesar his life. That philosopher turned murderer, protested and prevaricated, but when she insisted,—otherwise

"Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife,"

He has to give in, and assure her:—

"Thy bosom shall partake
"The secrets of my heart:
"All my engagements I will construe to thee,
"All the charactery of my sad brows.

* * * *

### *Tribute*

This conjugal faith is again strikingly witnessed in the career of W. E. Gladstone. For that G. O. M. of the Victorian era had made it a rule from the very beginning of his political life to confide everything into his spouse. And never was confidence more worthily reposed! Only once in her life was Mrs. Gladstone guilty of a "faux pas". That was when some of the Cabinet ministers were dining at Carlton House Terrace and discussing some confidential matters. Mrs. Gladstone inadvertently made a comment which revealed her knowledge of the subject. A reproachful glance from her august husband was sufficient to silence her. Immediately after dinner, she went out and scribbled a note of apology, to which she received a characteristic reply from her husband, "You could do no wrong; never mention it again".

One believes that Mr. Baldwin, the present Premier, must be also following this illustrious precedent, for only recently he gave a handsome testimony to feminine confidence. Never, he declared, has he known an official secret to be divulged by a woman, though he has known cases of leakage through men who should have known better.

* * * *

### *Born Diplomat*

The myth about women's being unable to keep a secret need not, therefore, be further explored. But even supposing it to be true, it constitutes an argument for, and not against women being taken into the consular services. For these are said to be the days of open diplomacy, and women, by the very testimony of their detractors, should be trusted to keep diplomacy open! Looked from whatever angle, therefore, the decision of the British Government sounds thoroughly deplorable. Woman, indeed, is a born dplomat; she has tact, intuition, and native wit: and instead of banning her from diplomacy, one really ought to wish more power and more scope to her (very diplomatic) elbow!

## *INSURANCE LEGISLATION*

### *To Be Introduced During Simla Session Of Assembly*

SIMLA, May 15

The "United Press" learns that legislations with respect to insurance business may also be introduced during the Simla session of the Assembly.

It is understood that the Government has been considering Mr. Sushil Sen's report on the need for a new insurance legislation as also the suggestion for the appointment of a Committee to examine the changes suggested in the Insurance Law.

Apart from the ground covered by the Companies Amendment Act it appears that an exhaustive insurance legislation will be taken in hand and pushed through the legislatures side by side with the Company Law.—United Press.


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# A BOMBAY DIARY

## By--The Observer

### *Dr. Ansari's Death*

It will be literally impossible to fill the gap caused in the public life of India by the death of Dr. M. A. Ansari which occurred with tragic suddenness a week ago. Dr. Ansari's was a towering personality, and the position he had attained both in his profession and politics was won by sheer merit and service. He was universally loved by both Hindus and Muslims and he, indeed, was the living link between those two communities. The country the Congress and his community all alike, are to-day the poorer by his death, which is mourned by thousands of his friends and admirers as if it were a personal bereavement. Though this city, along with the rest of the country, will duly honour his memory to-day by observing "Dr. Ansari Day," an opportunity was already taken to pay fervent tributes to the departed patriot, at the mammoth meeting which was assembled to protest against the incarceration of Mr. Subhas Bose last Sunday. As various leaders have pointed out the foundation of a lasting communal unity will alone be the most befitting memorial to Dr. M. A. Ansari.

### *President's Visit*

Bombay gave a most rousing welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he arrived here on Friday morning. Though the ceremonial side of the reception had necessarily to be curtailed due to the country being in mourning in honour of Dr. Ansari, the Congress President drove from the station to the Congress House by the route originally fixed, which enabled a large number of people to pay their homage to the distinguished guest. Though Jawaharlal has come here primarily for the All-India Trade Union Congress, his days are crowded—almost overcrowded—with various other programmes. His visit to the city is being availed of for numerous addresses, talks and receptions, which shows in what affection and respect the beloved leader is held. The President will be in the city for four days more and it is to be hoped that the many calls upon his time do not impose a too severe strain.

### *T. U. C. Session*

The session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which opens this evening at the Kamagar Maidan Parel, promises to be one of the most momentous in its annals. There are very bright chances of effecting unity between the two Labour wings which bifurcated at Nagpur some years ago. Since then all efforts at bringing them together have failed. The realisation that "United we stand, divided we fall" has, however, now dawned upon everybody, and it is hoped that Indian Labour ranks will henceforth present a united front. The presence of President Nehru will, of course, be greatly helpful in bringing about the desired consummation. The present session also will remain memorable for the fact that, apart from the regular Labour delegates and representatives— who have naturally mustered in large numbers in the city to-day—it will be attended by many Congress leaders. The Reception Committee is exerting its utmost to make the session a success in every way.

### *Disastrous Fire*

On Tuesday evening Bombay had the misfortune of having the biggest fire of the last few years. It originated in the premises of the Bombay Stationery Mart in the Parsi Bazar Street. Though intimation of the fire was given immediately smoke was noticed, and though most of the fire-engines were working at full pressure, it took more than six hours to control the fire, and by that time Victoria Buildings was a mere mass of smouldering ruin. That building is one of the oldest in the city, and it was indeed considered as a proud landmark as it was here that the late Jamshedji Tata opened his first office. The scene in the locality can be better imagined than described. Your Bombay-man is always a curious fellow at heart, and he always makes it a point to be on the scene of action. Thousands of people, therefore, had gathered in that area, and the police had their work cut out in trying to control the unmanageable mobs, who are more a hindrance than a help on such occasions. Fortunately, our Fire Brigade is one of the most efficient bodies, and though they had to give up Victoria Building as doomed, they did not allow the fire to spread further. The damage is computed at nearly twenty-five lakhs of rupees, and the extent of the calamity can be guaged by the fact that forty-five million gallons of water had to be poured to quench the fire

### *Civic Loss*

The business community of Bombay and the Municipal Corporation have suffered a great loss by the premature death of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee. Mr. Laljee had various business interests in the city and he was a member of the Municipal Corporation for nearly fifteen years. He had the honour of being elected to the chairmanship of its various Standing Committees, and he was indeed looked upon as one of our prospective Mayors. The Municipal Corporation paid a well-deserved tribute to his memory by adjourning its meeting after passing a condolence resolution on Thursday.

### *Merchant's Century*

Local cricket fans—and who among us is not?—are immensely pleased by the century which Vijay Merchant scored this week against the Somerset team. It is in the best traditions of Bombay that the honour of scoring the first century in the present English tour should be claimed by one of her representatives. Not for nothing is Merchant known as the soundest and straightest bat in India to-day. The confidence reposed in him by the selection committee, inspite of his not having played even once against the Australians—it will be remembered that he became 'hors de combat' at the very beginning of the last season.—is thus amply justified. More 'Vijay' to you, Merchant, and let many more of our boys emulate your example!

One is glad to note, since those lines were written, that Amarnath has already followed suit by knocking 114 not out against Northants.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY, May 17

7-30 p.m. Big Ben, The Bernard Crook Quintet, 8 p.m. Surprise Item, 8-15 p.m. A recital by Elsie Hall (South African Pianist), 8-35 p.m. Bells, and an Empire Service, from St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements 9-45 p.m. The BBC Orchestra (Section E); conducted by Muir Mathieson David Wise (Violin) 10-30 p.m. Close down.

### Bombay Programmes

SUNDAY, May 17

9-30 a.m. Relay of Morning Service. 10-30 a.m. Musical concert—Vasant. 12 noon. Guitar Solos—Tej Rajendra Singh. 12-30 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. 1-30 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. SB Ahmed Dilawar—In Ghazals and Qualis 7 p.m. SB Hari Kirtan Barabharati Yadugiri Kumari of Mysore 8 p.m. Been Solos. 8-23 p.m. News in Hindi 8-40 p.m. Light Classical Music—Amirkhan 9-30 p.m. News in English 9-45 p.m. The West-End Cabaret 11 p.m. Close down.

### Calcutta Programmes

SUNDAY, May 17

8-26 a.m. Sarangee Solo 8-51 a.m. Light Bengali songs. 9-21 a.m. Instrumental Music 9-36 a.m. Vocal Music, (Bengali) 10-21 a.m. Instrumental music 10-51 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen 10-51 a.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. News in English 1-0 p.m. Close down.

6-6 p.m. Church Service relayed from [illegible] 'Kali Baishakhi.'—A chain of songs 8-21 p.m. Vocal music (Bengali) 8-51 p.m. News in Bengali and 9-6 p.m. In English. 9-21 p.m. Selected Items 9-56 p.m. Close down.

### Delhi Programmes

SUNDAY, May 17

8 a.m. 'Bengali Keertan.' 8-10 a.m. Dilruba—Jangla Bhavvin. 8-15 a.m. Thumri 8-25 a.m. Thumri and Ghazal. 8-45 p.m. A Talk 9 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 9-10 a.m. Thumri Bhairvin. 9-20 a.m. Malang Khan. 9-30 a.m. Budhan Khurshid Bai. 9-40 a.m. P. S. Mukerji 9-50 a.m. Bhai Lal 10 a.m. Close down.

1 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. 2 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 6-10 p.m. Thumri and Bhajan 6-45 p.m. Clarionet—pilu. 6-55 p.m. Khayal Purbi. 7-0 p.m. Karrar Husain. 7-5 p.m. Ghazal. 7-15 p.m. Sitrod—Kamod. 7-20 p.m. Punjabi song. 7-30 p.m. Talk: 'Votes' 7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 7-50 p.m. Ghazal. 8 p.m. Veena 8-10 p.m. Multani Kafi 8-20 p.m. Ghazal. 8-30 p.m. Talk: 'Beggary.' 8-45 p.m. Thumri 8-55 p.m. Khayal 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani and 9-30 p.m. in English. 9-45 p.m. Talk: (English) 'Coal and the Lives of Men.' 10 p.m. Sachin Das. 11 p.m. Close down.

---

Cuttack.—At a meeting of the Utkal Provincial Krishak Sangh it has been decided to hold the second session of the Provincial Krishak Sangh in the middle of June. Swami Sahajananda Saraswati of Bihar will be requested to preside.

When EVERETT MARSHALL sings his love song to ravishing DOLORES DEL RIO a world of sweethearts will sigh . . .

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The golden-voiced idol of stage and networks—the screen's most exotic actress—and a love story so charming, so gay, you'll want to live it yourself!

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ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION
On the Stage
DOROTHY and DUEGOFF
Russian Athletic Dancers in their SENSATIONAL "LEAP of DEATH."

DAILY:—3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

# "JEEVAN NAIYA" SCORES AT IMPERIAL

## Opens with Great Reception From Public

It was a great reception that the Bombay Talkies' latest production, "Jeevan Naiya", received from the public at its 'premiere' yesterday at the Imperial Cinema. And the predominating impression with which one came away after seeing this excellent picture was that it was refreshingly different from the common run of Indian films.

To begin with it 'has' a story worth the name—which, unfortunately, cannot be said of many of the pictures doled out of Indian as well as foreign studios and which are at best a jumble of some dances, songs, lingering kisses and a good deal of shouting. "Jeevan Naiya" is perhaps Mr. Niranjan Pal's best scenario that he has so far written and, let it be said further to his credit, that he develops the theme with rare intelligence and a real artist's regard for dramatic effect. But he avoids unnatural situations and throughout resists the temptation of being melodramatic. Here one must admire the skill of Franz Osten, the veteran director of "Jeevan Naiya" who handles the situations with the same care and intelligence as Mr. Pal has bestowed on them. In the hands of a less competent director a scenario like this, based as it is throughout on psychological reflexes and reactions, could easily have degenerated into a sentimental and conventional melodramatic fop.

**Devika Rani Shines Again.**

The theme of "Jeevan Naiya" is built up gradually, giving the audience sufficient time to understand the characters and appreciate their reactions to the delicate psychological phenomenon which appear in the story. Devika Rani is one of those rare artistes who are at their best in difficult roles; to whom psychological characterization is like a challenge to their artistic genius. The easy, unaffected grace with which she plays Lata the heroine, is a tribute to her histrionic talents and once again places her among the front rank film stars of the world. She is ably supported by Ashok Kumar who makes his 'debut' in "Jeevan Naiya" This young man shows, unmistakable promise of turning out to be a cine-artiste or rare capabilities. The easy and dignified way in which he plays the role of the cultured, refined and sensitive youth, Ranjit, shows him to be capable of a powerful and restrained character portrayal. Never for a moment does he allow himself to be carried away by the temptation to over-act; he is never melodramatic and, what is most creditable, he is natural in his poise.

**Good Entertainment.**

"Jeevan Naiya' records another achievement too. Without losing the grip which is necessary for a really good photoplay, it gives sufficient entertainment to relieve the tense situations. It has over a dozen songs all sung melodiously to the accompaniment of the Bombay Talkies' Orchestra which has few equals in Indian studios. And then there are some excellent dances—not the inferior cabaret stuff, but classical Indian dance numbers that will enthrall the audience. What is more remarkable, no song or dance is an infliction. They are just part of the natural development of the theme.

The photography is of a high order and the recording is a marvel in its clarity and delicate gradation. At one place the technicians have succeeded in recording three different sounds at the same time—song, dialogue, and the sounds of thunder and lightning in a midnight storm—an achievement for which the credit goes to Mr. Mukerjee and Mr. Vachha, the Sound Engineers of Bombay Talkies. This is a technical masterpiece only made possible by the use of the expensive triple-track re-recorder which this studio, it is stated, is the only one to possess in India. Continuity and editing shows imagination coupled with meticulous regard to details and processing leaves nothing to be desired.

The costumes show discrimination and good taste, and the eight different 'sarees' which Devika Rani uses in this picture are themselves worth going to see the picture.


3RD GLORIOUS WEEK !
3RD GLORIOUS WEEK !
LOVE! . . . . . That crossed the Men-made the barriers and WON triumphantly . . . .
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
Romantic Vehicle of
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FORBIDDEN BRIDE
Starring:
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Supported by:
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Saved her nation—not with a sword—, but in a woman's way—
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Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and holidays.


# ITALY'S EYE ON DJIBUTI

## Offer To Take Over Port And Railway

DJIBUTI, May 16.

**The Italians are reported to have offered to take over the railway and the Port and give France compensation elsewhere.**

***NO SURRENDER***

**French circles aver that they will never surrender Djibuti although they admit that the Italian occupation of Ethiopia means death to the port's commerce, but strategic considerations prevent the cession.—Reuter's Special.**

### NEGUS INTENDS TO VISIT GENEVA

GENEVA, May 15.

The report that the Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires in Angora has been informed that the Negus intends visiting Geneva to plead his country's cause personally before the League Council, causes surprise. There is no precedent of a ruler of a State addressing the League, and the question is asked what country does the Negus represent, since he has fled from the country.

Some quarters feel that his flight has prejudiced his case, and they refer to the Negus as "Mr. Tafari," the name given him by Baron Aloisi.—Reuter.

### POISON GAS HEROES PROMOTED

ROME, May 15.

Signor Mussolini's sons Bruno and Vittorio have been promoted Lieutenants for "extraordinary merit in East Africa". They served in Count Ciano's Desperate Squadron and are now 'en route' to Italy with Count Ciano and the Duce's nephew Vito Mussolini.

Marshal Badoglio's son Paolo has also been promoted Lieutenant. —Reuter.

### *ABYSSINIA ANNEXED*

ROME, May 16.

In the presence of the Prince of Piedmont and other Royalties and representatives of non-sanctionist countries and also Prince Starhemberg, the Senate unanimously by ballot ratified the Decrees annexing Abyssinia, assuming the title of Emperor by the King and appointing Marshal Badoglio as Viceroy of Abyssinia. Prince of Piedmont first voted then the other Royalties.—Reuter's Special.

# China Fears Aggression On Part Of Japan

NANKING, May 16.

**The Foreign Office has instructed its Ambassador at Tokio to make vigorous representations to Japan against the increase of the Japanese Garrison in North China.**

**This follows a protest lodged on May 7th with the Japanese Embassy here, declaring that the increase was contrary to Japanese professions of non-aggression towards China.—Reuter.**

### SOVIET WANTS TO ADHERE TO LONDON NAVAL AGREEMENT

#### Conversations Will Begin Next Week In London To Settle Question

LONDON, May 15.

The Soviet Ambassador M. Maisky handed the Foreign Office a note, indicating that the Soviet was willing to open conversations with a view to adhering to the London Naval Agreement. It will be recalled that the agreement was shelved on the question of quantitative limitation, hence the agreement would not affect the size of the Soviet Fleet, which would largely depend on the situation in the Far East and could only be limited if a special agreement was made with Japan.

It is hoped that conversations would begin early next week in London, and speedily provide a basis of agreement along lines similar to those adopted in the recent London Naval Negotiations. —Reuter.

### JAPAN'S FIRM DECISION

#### Will Never Relinquish Mandatory Rights In Pacific Islands

TOKIO, May 15.

The Foreign Minister, Baron Arita, informed the House of Representatives that Japan had firmly decided never to relinquish Mandatory Rights in the South Pacific Islands. He emphasised that, that view point was unalterable whatever considerations were invoked elsewhere.—Reuter

Bernard Carslake, the Australian-born jockey, did not contest the divorce petition brought by his wife, Mrs. Annie Carslake, of Curzon-street, London W. She was granted a decree nisi.

# Coming

## Next Saturday

EDUCATIONAL'S

Super Social

# Graduate

Featuring:—

GOHAR KARNATAKI

BHAI DESA

of

H. M. V. & Radio Fame

at

**WELLINGTON**

TALKIES

—Dhobi Talao—



## TAMIL TALKIE

on SUNDAY 17th MAY at 10-30 a.m. in the Morning

*For the last time*

TAMIL NADU TALKIES'

**"MOHINI—RUKMANGADHA"**

SPECIALLY FOR EKADASI

Starring:—

Miss M. S. VIJAYAL

MISS SARADAMBAL

VIDWAN SREENIVASAN

and others

SEE AND HEAR MATUNGA SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN'S ENCHANTING MUSIC AT YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE

# PLAZA



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## THREE THREE MUSKETEERS MUSKETEERS

An R.K.O. Radio Super Picture at

# PLAZA

To-day at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.


## IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC PROBLEM

(Continued From Page 17)

mands of Hindu as well as Muslim communalists, and were not the demands of the masses. They were the demands in which the "upper crust" of the Hindus and Muslims in the society were interested exclusively.

In law, of course, there was no differentiation between a Hindu trader and a Muslim trader, or a Hindu peasant and a Muslim peasant, merely because such trader or peasant happened to be a Hindu or a Muslim. But in the present economic order, a differentiation of another nature and of a different shape existed. It was present in the exploitation of the peasant by the zamindar, whether it be Hindus or Muslims. That order would have to be changed.

WAIT FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

The Constituent Assembly would be based on the economic demands of the people with their ideas and conceptions revolutionized. In such an assembly how could the Princes or their system find a place?

It was impossible to have a Constituent Assembly with the present strength of organisation among the masses. It could not come unless the people had political power transferred to their hands. There would be a psychological moment in the national struggle, when the demand for a Constituent Assembly could be successfully pressed.

UNITED FRONT URGED.

The whole national struggle should be viewed from that point. The Congressmen knew the value of the joint efforts of a unified nation. But at present they were waiting and watching. For such an effort, the support of the masses, well-organised and properly educated on their needs, was required. Every one should consider that the greatest need was the united front in the political struggle. There was no use fighting in their own ranks.

Panditji concluded by saying that even if there were differences, at the time of action, the country should stand united. They should remember this major issue, as they were apt to indulge in fighting among themselves over minor issues.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta observed that Panditji gave the States' people a charter, supporting their rights and demands, for which they would be grateful to him.

Panditji was then garlanded by several associations representing the States' peoples.

## CANADIAN TRADE EXPANDS

OTTAWA, May 16.

The continuing upward trend in Canada's external trade for April has again substantially exceeded the figure of the same month of last year. The exports of domestic produce exceeded 57,000,000 dollers, in increase of 21 per cent and the imports 57,000,000, dollars, an increase of 16 per cent.

The Minister for National Revenue announces that the Governmeht in future would require any industry to produce a 10 per cent normal Canadian demand before imposing dumping duties for protection of any class of goods.

The 10 per cent requirement fixed with the trade agreement with Japan is now applicable to all the most favoured nations.—Reuter

Barisal.—Sj. Narendra Kumar Roy Choudhury, father of the detenu Khagendra Roy Choudhury and son of the late Brajeswar Roy Choudhury, zemindar of Kalashkathi has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 100/ or in default to suffer three months' R. I.

## PANTHER TERRORISES VILLAGES

LUCKNOW, May 15.

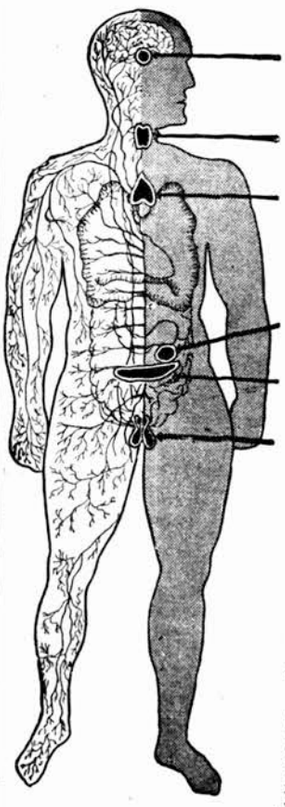
The Lansdowne correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that a panther which has already carried off half a dozen children and mauled a dozen others has created a feeling of terror in the countryside. Between April 18th and May 2nd the beast attacked two women and three children. It even enters houses at night and attacks its victims.

The villages of Patti and Tallabadalpur have been the main sufferers.—A. P.


# Ill-Health Lost-Vitality Early Old-Age

## Their Cause and Treatment

The most important advance in Medical Science made during recent years is the discovery of Inner Glands and their far-reaching influence on the entire human body. Each gland has different functions to perform, as indicated in the adjoining figure.



1. **This Gland controls your Intelligence, Brain Power and Vitality.**
2. **This Gland controls Growth and Shape of the body.**
3. **This Gland controls the Heart and Circulation of Blood.**
4. **This Gland controls the action of the kidneys —regulates blood pressure.**
5. **This Gland controls Digestion of Food and Sugar and promotes appetite.**
6. **This important Gland controls Growth and Development of Sex-Vitality and Manly Vigour.**

# OKASA

## The Scientific GLAND-TONIC

The cause of constant ill-health, lost-vitality, early old age is the inactivity of these glands and the weakness of the nerves. This may be due to old age itself or mal-nutrition, infectious diseases, tropical climate and specially due to excessive habits.

The easiest and the best form of treatment is provided by the well known Gland-Hormone preparation OKASA which gives nourishment to the glands and the nervous system making them absolutely normal again. By the use of OKASA the glands, the nerves, the brain, the heart and all other vital organs of the body are strengthened. Your whole system is completely rejuvenated. The results are beyond your expectations. You feel entirely a different man with increased vitality, excellent health and with more mental and physical activity.

## WARNING!

Owing to the great success of OKASA many others are tempted to put on the market imitations of this unique product under various names. We beg to warn the public against the use of such cheap, unreliable preparations claiming quick, magical results in one day. Such medicines are mere stimulants and cause more harm than good to your system.

OKASA CO., LERLIN (India) LTD., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY COTTON

REACTIONARY TENDENCY.

Bombay, May 16.

The sentiment on the local market appeared to be somewhat hesitant due to the reactionary movement in the Share Bazar. Besides, operators who had purchased during the advancing stage, now come forward to pocket their profit at the present level. However, the undertone is still better.

After the recent advance, the New York cotton market yesterday appeared to be in a resting mood. All activity was restricted due to any fresh incentive. Pool selling and hedging pressure still continues but the market maintains a firm level due to continued absence of rains in the Eastern Belt. Wall Street managed to adhere to its previous days level. On the whole the business on the cotton market was of a quiet nature.

Following steady advices from New York our market here today opened at Rs. 202/4 for Broach J/A. delivery. Appearance of Commission House buying stiffened the values. Broach July contract going up to Rs. 203/. But the rise proved transitory. Soon came huge orders of selling from local traders. Easier tendency prevailing on the Stock Exchange developed the bearish sentiment. Long liquidation followed. Broach July soon reached to Rs. 202/.

Around this level smaller business later was passing.

As expected the Liverpool Cotton Market opened at unchanged prices and later closed with nominal gain of 1 point.

Lack of incentive news from abroad together with weakness in other commodities induced huge liquidation. Broach July further sagged to Rs. 201-8.

Rates were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/May | 200 | 8 | 0 |
| Broach J/August | 201 | 8 | 0 |
| Broach A/May 1937 | 199 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra May | 188 | 4 | 0 |
| Oomra July | 187 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra D/J. | 181 | 8 | 0 |
| Bengal May | 161 | 12 | 0 |
| Bengal July | 158 | 4 | 0 |
| Bengal D/J. | 146 | 0 | 0 |
| Broach A/M 1937 Teji Mandi | 23 | 12 | 0 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 16.

101 Andarshan Kaletan Garbar Road 173 1/2
24 Andarshan Kapasin 173 1/2
50 H. Nenshi Malarkotda 172
50 Venichand Joitadas Kampala 125 on
125 Visam Ladha Arvi 12 on
74 Volkart Bros Jaipur Kacho 160
43 Volkart Bros Jaipur Kacho 160
51 Toyo Poddar Vambori 184
76 Narshi Nagshi Arundol 181
87 B. Mavji Bhilwara 26 1/2 on

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 16

| | Extra Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M C— | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | ... 174 | 170 | 165 | | 162 |
| Punjab | ... 174 | 170 | 165 | | 162 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 198 | 195 | 192 | 188 | ... |
| C P No. 1 | 208 | 205 | 202 | 198 | ... |
| C P No. 2 | 203 | 200 | 197 | 193 | ... |
| Broach No. 2 | ... 210 | 207 | 204 | | 200 |
| Punjab-Ame | ... 222 | 219 | 216 | | 212 |
| Surat | ... 246 | 243 | 240 | | 236 |
| Rajpipla | ... 243 | 240 | 237 | | 233 |
| Navsari | ... 232 | 249 | 246 | | 242 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F P Bales | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 15-5-36 | 6789000 | 4231000 |
| Receipts yesterday 15-5-36 | 9000 | 5000 |
| Exports to date 15-5-36 | 5570000 | 4227000 |
| Stock at Ports 15-5-36 | 1734000 | 1822000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 15-5-36 | 1690000 | 343000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 15-5-36 | 708000 | 705000 |
| Visible Supply 15-5-36 | 4627000 | 4496000 |
| Quantity in sight 15-5-36 | 11767000 | 7676000 |
| Quantity out of sight 15-5-36 | 10246000 | 8498000 |

# Stock Exchange Experiences Reactionary Tendencies

## ACTIVITY IN KOHINOORS

## Steels Close Lower: Sequel To Calcutta Selling

## FURTHER ALLROUND REACTION ANTICIPATED

**Bombay, May 16.**

**Yesterdays buoyancy did not continue on the Stock Exchange to-day as Tata Steels received a setback owing to selling pressure.**

**Tata Defds touched 620, went up to 645 and closed at 6278 Ordinaries touched 161|8 went up 165 and closed at 162|8.**

**Selling was more aggressive in Tata Steels with the result that the closing prices are lower than previous level. The undertone is still healthy but some reaction, which is overdue might set in.**

**Other markets which follow in the wake of Steels also suffered a setback, Cements being conspicuous. Owing to the reported low prices in Merger, Indian Cement, Katni Defd. and Shahabad experienced a little setback to-day.**

**Burmah and Bellapur have been comparatively steady.**

**Mills continued to rule steady with Kohinoor leading and registering a further rise to-day.**

**There was great activity in Kohinoor and it is reported that this Share go into strong hand.**

**Government paper has closed at 98|9|6.**

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 16.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 276 | 4 |
| 500 | Bombay Cotton | 40 | 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 706 | 4 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 100 | 0 |
| 100 | Century | 167 | 8 |
| 100 | Central India XD. | 235 | 0 |
| 100 | Colaba | 123 | 2 |
| 100 | Coorla | 90 | 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 | 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 290 | 0 |
| 1 | E. D. Sassoon | 0-2-6 | |
| 100 | Finlay | 100 | 10 |
| 100 | Gokak | 165 | 0 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1575 | 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 57 | 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 61 | 4 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 201 | 4 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 581 | 4 |
| 100 | Madhavji | ..... 4 | 12 |
| 250 | Madras United | 35 | 0 |
| 100 | Morarji | 705 | 0 |
| 250 | Modern | 45 | 0 |
| 50 | Mysore | 85 | 10 |
| 200 | New Great | 118 | 12 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 55 | 0 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 250 | 0 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 39 | 8 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 1,985 | 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 69 | 6 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 165 | 0 |
| 100 | Swan | 78 | 12 |
| 25 | Tata | 8 | 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1170 | 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 852 | 8 |
| | BANKS. | | |
| 50-100 | Baroda | 107 | 8 |
| 25-50 | Central | 32 | 6 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1545 | 0 |
| 125-500 | Im. Conty | 381 | 4 |
| 50-100 | India | 129 | 0 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 129 | 8 |
| 5 | Union | 58 | 6 |
| | CEMENTS. | | |
| 10 | Bundi XD. | 37 | 0 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 123 | 2 |
| 160 | Indian | 482 | 8 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 2,280 | 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 391 | 4 |
| 10 | Okha | 275 | 0 |
| 10 | Punjab | 27 | 4 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 488 | 12 |
| 70 | United | 139 | 0 |
| | INSURANCE. | | |
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 11 | 10 |
| 15-75 | New India | 41 | 0 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4.990 | 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 7 | 2 |
| | ELECTRIC. | | |
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 158 | 12 |
| 100 | Andhra Valley | 1552 | 8 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 13 | 6 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 154 | 1 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 176 | 4 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 | 12 |
| 100 | Karachi | 220 | 0 |
| 100 | Poona | 225 | 0 |
| 100 | Surat | 190 | 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 161 | 9 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 16

Century 171 70 68 67/8
Bombay Dyeing 707 15 8 10 5 6
Kohinoor 197 203 199 201/4
Central India 233 37 33 38 33 35
New Great 120 121 118/12
Simplex 71 69/6
Swadeshi 165 166 165
Bundi 37/2 36/14 37
I Cement 485 81 86 82
Punjab 27/2 4 27/4
Shahabad 486 85 91 90 488
Andhra 1572 75 60 65 62
Tata Hydro 162/8 161/14 161/9
Tata Power 1542 37 40 32 35
Tram Ord 154/11 154/1
T Steel Defd 535 30 48 32 37 22 27 20 30 26 27/8
T Steel Ord 163/8 162/12 165 163/4 163/8 161/4 163 162/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 168
Bellapur 176 73 75 70 72
B Steam 286 85
B Burma 410 11 6 7 8

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1535 | 0 |
| | RAILWAYS. | | |
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 888 | 12 |
| 100 | C. Province | 95 | 4 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 100 | 0 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 81 | 12 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 99 | 8 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 96 | 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunje | 97 | 0 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 787 | 8 |
| | MININGS. | | |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 34 | 8 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Def. | 627 | 8 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 162 | 8 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| 100 | Alcock | 207 | 8 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 172 | 8 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 285 | 0 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 408 | 12 |
| 50 | Bombay Burma Con. | 143 | 12 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 5-12-0 | |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 110 | 4 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 115 | 0 |
| 100 | Indian Radio | 501 | 14 |
| 100 | Indian Radio Ord. | 490 | 0 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 567 | 8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 16 | 7 |
| 80 | Premier Construction | 79 | 0 |
| 75 | Tata Oil | 15 | 8 |
| | PREFERENCE | | |
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1437 | 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 299 | 6 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Trams | 86 | 0 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India XD. | 510 | 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st | 138 | 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 145 | 0 |
| 7 1/2 | p.c. Punjab Cement | 14 | 6 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 150 | 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Power | 155 | 5 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 191 | 4 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 167 | 4 |
| 5 1/2 | p.c. Tata Mill | 9 | 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 620 | 0 |
| | Govt. Paper | 98-2-6 | |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 16

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/10
3 per cent 1941 104/14
3 per cent 1951/54 104/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/10
4 per cent 1943 111/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/4
5 per cent 1939/44 109/6
5 per cent 1940/43 111/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/12
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/6

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/7 improved to Rs. 98/11 to close at 98/10 for settlement.

Tone: Steady.

## SILVER DECLINES

Bombay, May 16.

Yesterday, late in the evening local silver advanced on short covering and option-eaters buying on reports that the new monetary agreement with China provides for the purchase of seventy million ounces of silver by U. S. Treasury at fifty cents per ounce, but later the market reached partially on profit taking operations. To-day, the undertone of the market was somewhat bearish. Operators seem to be confounded with persistent unfounded rumours of large Chinese sales.

London silver yesterday closed with a rise of 5/16d. for spot and 1/4d. for forward position. There appeared more speculative buying by the East: China bought and sold while India bought. New York silver closed at 45-3/4c. that is 1/2c higher. Montreal futures closed at 18 to 79 points higher for May and July position. Shanghai closed at 1-2 15/32.

Trading in Jeth commenced at Rs. 51-10-6 about an anna higher than the expectation. But the higher opening attracted some selling transaction and the rate for Jeth declined to Rs. 50 7/6 during the initial stage. Market position has became so sensitive that it is easily affected either way, thereafter a quiet tone prevailed in absence of further selling pressure.

Later the day's London fixation was quoted 1/4 pence down. This caused further weakness. The prices fell down to Rs. 51.

Rates were as follows:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeth | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Ashad | 51 | 2 | 0 |
| Jeth Tejimandi | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Ashad tejimandi | 2 | 2 | 0 |

LONDON SILVER

London, May 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20 7/8 |
| Forward | 20 7/8 |

LONDON GOLD

London, May 15

Gold Bars Fine per oz ..... £7-0-2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent | £72 1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later | £85 3/4 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later | £97 3/4 |
| Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | £115 |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent | £85 5/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 | £107 7/8 |
| War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 | £106 |
| Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69 | £117 5/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent | £115 1/2 |
| Chartered Bank of I A and China | £14 1/2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg) | £105 3/4 |
| National Bank of India | £44 1/2 |
| P and O Banking Corporation | £10 1/8 |

# NEW YORK DECLINES BY 5 POINTS

## Week-End Liquidation

### Hedging Pressure Continues | Chicago Wheat Easy

### IMPROVEMENT IN CROSS RATES

BOMBAY, May 16.

On Saturday London Exchanges opened with 4.96 1/2 and then slightly advanced to 4.96 9/16 Franc opened at 75.25 and then rose 75.29 and improved to 75.35.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

Support was poor on the New York Cotton Exchange, where hedging coupled with weakend liquidation was in prominence.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

It opened quiet but later declined on liquidation due to favourable crop advices.

SILVER DECLINE.

Owing to speculative selling silver registered a little decline.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, May 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 10.49 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 10.49 |
| Difference | ..... | unchanged |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 10.44 |
| Difference | ..... | —.05 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, May 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 5.75 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 5.75 |
| Difference | ..... | unchanged |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 5.76 |
| Difference | ..... | +.01 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 200-8

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 16.

New York cotton after early steadiness due to unfavourable weather reports market came under some hedging pressure and weekend liquidation otherwise there was nothing in days news to stir activity.

Trading in October commenced at 10.49 i.e. unchanged from previous closing prices early kept steady on steadier Liverpool cables and fair absorption of hedge selling but thereafter on absence of support prices eased on increased hedging and liquidation under influence of which October gradually fell and closed at 10.44

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 16.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.37/11.37) 11.40/11.39
October (10.50/10.50) 10.50/10.49
December (10.45/10.48) 10.47/10.46

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 16.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.21) 6.23
American July (6.07) 6.08
Egyptian May (8.88) 8.90
Egyptian July (8.66) 8.67

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 16.

On easiness of New York futures Broach sagged to Rs 200/8.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 4.96 17/32 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 4.96 9/16 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 4.96 1/2 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 4.96 5/16 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 4.96 1/2 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 4.96 9/16 |

FRANC RATE

London, May 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previous closing | ..... | 75.23 |
| To-day's opening | ..... | 75.25 |
| To-day's closing | ..... | 75.35 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON SILVER

London, May 16.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | (20 7/8) | 20 5/8 |
| Forward | (20 7/8) | 20 11/16 |

The market was quiet steady.
London gold (£7-0-3) £7-0-2

DISCOUNTS

London, May 16.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 16. 3-30 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| London on Bombay | (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay | (5.67 3/4) 5.68 7/8 |
| New York on Bombay | (37.54) 37.50 |
| Berlin on Bombay | (0.93 3/8) 0.93 1/8 |
| London on Milan | (63.31) 63.25 |
| London on Shanghai | (1-2 7/16) 1-2 3/8 |
| London on Kobe | (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32 |

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 16.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 51/8, 51/8 and 51/9 there was practically nothing doing owing to absence of any stimulating London cables but prices generally kept steady closed steady at Rs. 51/8, 51/8 and 51/9. Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/6, 34/10/9 and 34/10/9 market here was quiet and featureless with operators little disposed to enter into fresh commitments closed steady at Rs. 34/10/6, 34/10/9 and 34/10/9

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 16.

London Stock Exchange closed to-day London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96 1/2 and then slightly advanced to 4.96 9.16 otherwise movements were restricted franc opened at 75.25 and then rose to 75.29 subsequently further improving to 75.35 on some support.

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 15/16 sellers) £18 13/16 paid.
Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

## INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 15.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling was closed to-day.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, May 4, £97 3/4
Tuesday May 5 £97 3/4
Wednesday May 6 £97 3/4
Friday, May 8 £97 7/8
Monday, May 11 £97 7/8
Tuesday, May 12 £97 7/8
Wednesday, May 13, £97 3/8
Thursday, May 14 £97 3/8
Friday, May 15 £97 3/8

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 16.

Liverpool wheat opened steady May at 72 3/4 July 72 5/8 there was slightly more activity on scattered speculative buying but business on whole was limited.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 16.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.92 3/4. Prices declined on scattered commission house selling and some liquidation influenced by favourable crop advices from abroad.

## LONDON MARKETS

London, May 16.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£203 3/4 buyers 204 1/4 sellers) £204 1/2 buyers closed.
Lead (£15 1/8 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£41) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£79) closed

RUBBER

Spot (£7 1/4 paid and buyers) £7 1/2 paid and sellers.
Forward (£7 7/16) £7 9/16 paid buyer

SILVER CABLES

London, May 16.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

India bought and sold. China bought and sold. Speculators sold. Market dull Buyers satisfied.

TEA

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Pekoe | (0-11 1/2) 1 |
| Indian Pekoe higher | (1/2) 1-6 1/2 |
| Ceylon Pekoe | (1-0) 1-0 |
| Ceylon Pekoe higher | (2-2 5/4) 2-3 |

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

London, May 16.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates at 9-0 a.m. | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Rates at 5-0 p.m. | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Sept. 1936 Delivery. | | | |
| Rates at 9-0 a.m. | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Rates at 3-30 p.m. | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Rates at 5-0 p.m. | 7 | 6 | 3 |

## WALL STREET STEADY

### Sequel To Flight Of Capital From France

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 16.

On the Money Market, a reflection of the recent flight of capital from France was witnessed in the Bank of England note circulation, registering a fresh high record of 424.8 million, which was partially offset by the purchase of gold to the value of 430,000.

The bankers' deposits, pool wherefrom borrowers often take loans, however, shewed further contraction; but despite this, credit is being offered for short-term engagements of requirements.

Wall Street opened steady.—Reuter.

## WHEAT AND LINSEED

### Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 16.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat ..... | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Wheat September ..... | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Linseed May ..... | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Linseed September ..... | 7 | 7 | 0 |

The tone was steady.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 16.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol (64) unquoted.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/4) dol 35 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 58 7/8) dol 58 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 121) unquoted.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April May (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 9/16 paid buyers.

### Lucknow Municipal Address To Ambedkar

LUCKNOW, May 16.

The Lucknow Municipality has decided to present a civic address to Dr. Ambedkar during his forthcoming visit to the City to preside over the All-India Idinewasi Depressed Classes Conference.—United Press.

HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT

Increases Vitality, Strengthens the Nerves, Creates Appetite.

Builds muscle and flesh ..... purifies and strengthens the blood. Build up a sturdy body and resist all ills by taking this excellent tonic.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

POWERFUL DIGESTIVE TONIC

# CONGRESS-LABOUR UNITED FRONT

## Trade Unionists Discuss Question With Jawahar

## STRUCTURAL UNITY IN T. U. MOVEMENT

## Congress President Clarifies Issues Before Country

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met the Labour leaders this morning in an informal conference for about two hours, during which important issues facing the working class movement in the country were discussed.**

**THUNDEROUS OVATION**

**Thousands of people, mainly workers, gathered in front of the Shetye Building, Parel, and as Pandit Jawaharlal drove up to the building, he was accorded a tremendous ovation.**

**The crowds remained there in the hot sun, till Panditji drove off again after the conference amidst thunderous cheering.**

**UNIQUE INTERVIEW**

**The informal interview given to the workers is considered unique, for Panditji defined the position of the working class movement and its relation with the Indian National Congress. Panditji also explained how the anti-Imperialist United Front should be developed and favoured the suggestion of amalgamating the two wings of the Trade Union movement as an experimental measure for one year, for attaining structural unity of the two wings.**

The vexed question of representation on political issues between the T.U.C. and N.T.U.F., was thoroughly discussed by about 150 members of the T.U.C. with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, this morning, in the office of G.I.P. Workers' Union, Parel.

The proposal of Mrs. Maniben Mulji to have two-third representation on political issues as against three-fourth majority on the same as proposed by Mr. Giri of the N.T.U.F., has turned a corner, it is suggested, on this controversial question.

On minor questions like that of foreign affiliation and representation of N.T.U.F. in the International Labour Conference, the T.U.C. leaders have gone a long way in meeting the proposals of their rival organisation.

With the Indian National Congress, the N.T.U. leaders have promised co-operation in election propaganda, provided the Congress leaders embody the workers' reasonable demands in their programme.

Interviewed by our representative, Mrs. Maniben Mulji on the informal conference held this morning, she said that there were strong reasons to hope for unity between the two rival organisations as a result of the intervention of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is stated that Panditji will now meet the leaders of the N.T.U.F. and put before them the proposals made by the T.U.C. after which there would be another meeting between Panditji and the leaders of the T.U.C.

At 9 a.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Shetye Building, where Labour leaders welcomed him and for nearly two hours discussed various issues before the working class movement in the country.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, President-elect of the All-India Trade Union Congress, introduced the delegates who were present at the informal conference to the President of the National Congress and asked Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to initiate discussion.

EFFORTS AT T. U. UNITY.

Mr. Khedgiker referred to the split in the Labour movement originating at Nagpur leading to the formation of the National Federation of Trades' Union, and to the split at Calcutta within the Trade Union Congress resulting in the formation of the "Red" Trade Union Congress. Mr. Khedgiker then explained the efforts made to bring about unity and how last year at Calcutta the "Red T.U.C." was amalgamated into the parent body. He also referred to the attempts made to bring about structural unity and the establishment of the Labour Board with representatives from the T.U.C. and the N.F.T.U. But the arrangement had not worked satisfactorily. Without structural unity it was impossible to have a solid and united working class movement which was most needed in the present conditions in India. In this connection he informed Pandit Jawaharlal of Mr. V. V. Giri's proposal that the A.I.T.U.C. and the N.F.T.U. be affiliated bodies as an experimental measure for one year subject to the provision that no decision on political issues should be taken except by a majority of 75 per cent of the members of the organisation. Pandit Nehru was asked to give his opinion on this proposal.

Mr. Khedgikar said that the next important question was to bring about better relations between the workers' organisations and the Indian National Congress. He said that the working class organisations were in favour of securing collective representation on the Indian National Congress instead of being asked to enroll as primary members paying the subscription of 4 annas.

Dr. M. R. Shetty made it clear that the Trade Union leaders were not opposed to the enlistment of Congress members from the working class, but that did not help in bringing the issues relating to workers before Indian National Congress.

JAWAHAR'S PESSIMISM.

Pandit Jawaharlal replied that he agreed with the Trade Union leaders that the Indian National Congress should accept collective representation. But the Congress thought that this recommendation was a new thing and was nervous in adopting anything new so quickly.

The Trade Union leaders should take advantage of the constitutional provision of sending delegates on the basis of one delegate for every 250 primary members of the Congress. He doubted whether the question of collective representation would be accepted by the Congress this year.

Regarding Mr. Giri's proposal for unity between the two wings of the Trade Union movement, Panditji was of the opinion that the provision of 75 per cent majority would be a stumbling block in the fulfilment of the scheme. For if this provision were accepted, every issue might be considered a political one including a strike.

He asked the leaders to weigh the 'pros and cons' of the question of unity. Personally he was in favour of trying out the experiment.

CONGRESS LABOUR COMMITTEES.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji appreciated the realist attitude of Panditji.

Regarding the attitude of the Congress, she complained that provincial Congress Labour Committees were formed consisting of merely Congressmen. She suggested that Labour representatives ought to be co-opted on these committees, if the United Front was expected to function successfully.

As regards the Council-entry programme of the Indian National Congress, she pointed out that representaion of Labour in the legislatures was meagre. She desired that a Pact should be entered into between the Indian National Congress and the working class organisations, so that the next election campaign could be conducted so as to secure a better representation of Labour, through General Constituencies also.

Panditji replied that this question would be discussed by the Working Committee of the Congress when the occasion arose. Personally he favoured such an arrangement.

UNITED FRONT.

Mr. Bukhari wanted Pandit Nehru to clarify whether he advocated organisational unity between the National Congress and the Trade Union Congress.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that there could be only a United Front between the two organisations.

Mr. Dange doubted the utility of enrolling a large number of workers in the Indian National Congress, as it would embarrass both the parties, as in the case of the Broach strike.

Panditji observed that for that very reason he asked the workers to strengthen the hands of those in the Congress who were inclin-

(Continued on Page 20)

## AFGHANISTAN FLOATS BIG COMPANY

### Will Henceforth Manufacture Her Own Textiles

NATHIAGALI, May 16.

**Foreign textiles worth several millions of rupees that Afghanistan imports annually will henceforth be manufactured internally.**

**A limited company with a capital of Rs. 52 millions has been formed under the control and supervision of the Afghan National Bank. One third of the shares has been purchased by the Government and the Bank.**

**A committee consisting of the President of the Afghan Assembly, Trade Minister and others has been formed to work out further details.—A.P.**

## *INSURANCE BROKER'S EVIDENCE*

### *Story Of Sir Alfred Butt's Transactions Told Before Budget Tribunal*

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 15.

The Budget Tribunal met again to-day. According to an insurance broker's evidence Kenneth Butt, son of Sir Alfred Butt M.P., placed insurance against increase of tea duty covering £750 at 25 guineas per cent. an hour before the Budget speech was delivered in the House of Commons. Similar risk to cover £450 was placed with another broker.

The Deputy Officer of the Colonial Office deposed that Sir Alfred Butt called on Thomas there soon after the recess, but he could not fix the date. He believed Butt scarcely entered the room as Thomas had told him that he was frightfully busy. The visit did not last a minute and a half at the most.

## *ALLENBY'S FUNERAL*

**LONDON, May 16.**

**Field-Marshal Lord Allenby will be buried in the Warriors Chapel at Westminster Abbey on Tuesday. The King will be represented by Field-Marshal, Sir Jhilip Chetwode and Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob will represent the Duke of Connaught.—B.O.W.**

## *Austria And Italy's Annexation Of Ethiopia*

ROME, May 16.

A message from Vienna published in the "Messagero" reports that the Austrian Government has recognised Italy's annexation of Abyssinia. Official Italian quarters, however, state they have no knowledge thereof. —Reuter.

## *King's Horse "Fairy" Scratched*

LONDON, May 16.

The King's horse "Fairy" has been scratched from the Derby.—Reuter.

## EX-JUDGE MEETS PRESIDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

*Sir Govindrao Madgaonker, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, visited Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru this afternoon, and discussed for about half-an-hour, the formation of the Civil Liberties Union.*

# TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

## A Campaign To Study Indo-Tibetan Medicine

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

For some time past much attention is being paid by the Soviet press and medical circles to the study and popularization of the Indo-Tibetan method of curing, medicine, and medical herbs. This interest has been so great that a special committee of interested doctors and physicians has been set up by the medical authorities to study the old Indo-Tibetan medicine and to find a proper way of using it in the Soviet Union. However, it is emphasized that the methods used by the Indo-Tibetan physician must be purged of all forms of mysticisms, religious charms and other similar rituals which have nothing to do with the cure of the sick, but are widely practised in the Orient since often the physician is also the priest.

According to Dr. N. N. Badmayer, who made an exhaustive report on this subject recently in the Scientific Council of the People's Commissariat of Health, Indo-Tibetan medicine is one of the most ancient of medical systems, being practiced for over 2,000 years and enjoying the confidence of more than one billion persons. It differs from Western medicine both in its approach to the diseased organism and in its methods of treatment. Originating considerably before European medicine, it was influenced by the famous Alexandrian physicians Herophillis and Erastratus. Thus some of the basic principles are derived from the same sources as that of medicine of the West.

Indo-Tibetan medicine, according to Dr. Badmayer, in penetrating Egypt and China assimilated the medical achievements of these countries and regards the various disorders of the organism as a result of improper nutrition and the consequent breakdown of the physiological functions of the various organs.

Many other measures have already been taken by the Health Commissariat authorities to make a thorough research of Indo-Tibetan medicine. Expeditions will be sent to oriental countries, medical books of India and China will be translated and contacts will be established with outstanding Eastern medical specialists. The same herbs and medicines used as medicine will be brought and cultivated here. In planting the medical herbs such has already been done. In 1933 928 hectares were sown with medical herbs, while in 1935 2,242 hectares were sown. Homoeopathy, which formerly was not recognized as a medical system is now entering the Soviet medical service and is considerably developing and becoming popular.


TUBORG

THE PEER AMONGST BEERS

Sole Agents: Herbert Sen & Co. Ltd. P. O. Box 431, Bombay

"Aren't you anxious when your husband is stunt flying?"

"Yes—he will carry his money loose in his pocket."

"You were told to write out your French twenty times—this is only eight times."

"Yes, sir, I am bad at arithmetic as well."

## TREATMENT OF MILK

### Danger Of Contamination: The Healthy Cow

"Sour milk bacteria is exceedingly wholesome, and sour milk is a wholsome drink," said Mr. J. Gorman, A.R.C.Sc.I., Lecturer in Agricultural Biology, U.C.D., in a lecture on "High Grade Milk" at a meeting of the Jersey Cattle Society of Ireland.

Sour milk, he continued, acted as a kind of internal disinfectant. Milk did not go bad when it was sour, because the acid in it then kept down the growth of organisms that would make the milk go bad.

THREE ESSENTIALS.

Three primary qualifications which milk, to be of the highest grade, must possess were: it must have been obtained from none but healthy cows, it must be rich in its composition so that its food value was high, and it must be protected from dirt and other contamination during milking and subsequent handling, so that it would keep well.

The health of the cow could only be ensured by having veterinary examinations carried out at regular intervals. The composition of the milk was already determined by the individuality of the cow.

So far it had not been found possible by changing the food or other means to get a cow that gave poor milk to give milk rich in butter fat.

The outstanding characteristic of the Jersey cow was her propensity to give exceptionally rich milk.

FIGHTING BACTERIA.

Fresh milk clearly drawn from a healthy cow contained relatively few bacteria so that if milk contained large numbers, it meant either that it was stale or had been contaminated by dirty vessels or in some other way. As bacteria were so minute—five hundred or more could fit abreast on a thin pencil line—vessels that appeared clean might in fact be swarming with bacteria.

The proper sterilisation of milk cans and other utensils did more to ensure a low initial count of bacteria in milk than anything else.

Gross contamination from dirty cows or careless milking must be avoided.

Milk must be cooled at once to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower. That prevented the bacteria, which were always unavoidably present in milk, from multiplying.

Good equipment saved time and money, and the best that could be afforded or justified should be procured; but intelligence, knowledge and interest in the work were much more important than equipment.

## THE SHELL —AND ITS SPEED

"The latest type of 16in. shells travel at about 1,200 miles per hour, and after passing through 12in. armour plate in 39 ten-thousandths of a second, are unbroken," said Sir Robert Hadfield, famous metallurgist, at Sheffield.

One such shell near the magazine would probably destroy a battleship, he added.

These shells were being rapidly turned out to meet "the present urgent demand."

"My wife has used the KADI for Asthma after being a sufferer for 15 years and has obtained much benefit from same."—Henry E. Hill, Zanzibar.

Manufactured:—D. Specific & Co.,
Agents:—MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.

Mr. Basavalingappa Jirge of Bangalore, research scholar and chief translator in Mysore High Court died recently.

## U. S. EMBARGO ON TIN EXPORTS

WASHINGTON (By Air Mail)

It is understood that the United States Government have forbidden all exports of tin or tin-alloys until further notice. Reasons of national defence are given as justification for the new order. Exports will again be allowed after the 1st of July but a special export license will then be required.

The question of tin exports was recently subject to a congress debate when the attention of the government was drawn to the fact that Japan had purchased nearly the whole of United States available tin resources.

The new order is supposed to have been necessary to allow for laying in of new resources.

---

The artist was of the impression'st school. He had just given the finishing touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife entered the studio.

"My dear," said he, "I have just completed my landscape and I should like you to suggest a title for it."

The good lady took a long look at it and then murmured: "Why not call it H'ome'?"

"But why 'Home?" said her husband.

"Because there's no place like it," she replied.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

JUPITER GENERAL

is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.

# PROBLEMS SOLVED C. O. D.

## S. V. P. Does Odd Errands For Small Consideration

(By Raymonde Latour.)

"S'il vous plait, mademoiselle, what is the best American film to be seen in Paris just now?"

"S'il vous plait, monsieur, when do the next mail boats leave for Pointe-a-Pitre?"

From seven in the morning until midnight, for the sum of one franc, three francs, ten francs you can find out or arrange for almost anything you wish through the S. V. P. organisation: anything from the thickness of the fall of snow this morning at Chamonix to sending flowers to the girl of your dreams. For five to ten francs S.V.P. will do your errands for you.

For example: you have returned home unexpectedly, feverish and in a bad humour...what do you require? A nurse to bring you quinine, some lemons and mineral water, the evening papers, a book to while away the hours before you go to sleep, and finally you must dictate two important letters that you had forgotten and which must go out on the South American post to-morrow from Toulouse...Oh! and to notify your friends that the dinner you had planned has been called off and to cancel that appointment with your banker for nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

**ALL-SERVICE MOTTO**

S. V. P. is the answer. S. V. P. will send a nurse to look after you; a delivery boy with the lemons, the evening paper and the book you wanted; your two business letters that you dictated over the 'phone a half-an-hour ago will be brought for your signature and will be sent off by the right train in order to catch the mail-plane. As for your friends, don't worry. S.V.P. will notify them; and your banker, upon arriving at the bank in the morning, will receive the message about the cancelled appointment ...all, thanks to S.V.P.

From one end to the other of the little hotel in the Rue de Monceau, Paris, in which S.V.P. is installed, there is incessant movement, exclamations, banging doors, clicking typewriters, orders being shouted and orders being counter-manded. There are not even chairs for visitors yet, but over yonder, there are three brooms in a corner. Tables, stools and letter files are arriving daily like loaves of bread. They are set up in one part of the office and each employee, quickly takes possession as if it were booty being pounced upon by an enemy. But Public Enemy No. 1 at the S.V.P. is lost time, a customer who is too loquacious, an order that is too indefinite, stammering badly, framed questions, indecision; but S.V.P. is not in the least afraid of complicated requests, of difficult problems or irrelevant curiosities.

**QUESTIONS ANSWERED**

Here is a sample of the type of requests handled by S. V. P.; three jazz orchestras for a midnight party and two hundred complete suppers; a birthday cake with the appropriate number of candles within ten minutes of receiving the call; selling a chateau and finding a hundred lodging-places; some one asked at eight o'clock in the evening for a clown, a classic dancer and a juggler and S. V. P. procured them all; even a powder puff and a kettle. On Christmas afternoon an urgent call came in for . . . not the donkey or the cattle from the manger . . . but for a tiger-cat. In three quarters of an hour, S. V. P. had found four, the only ones, apparently in Paris.

S. V. P. is also on extremely good terms with the Paris youngsters. The director informed the writer that if they had kept on, the children would have become their best customers for from the very beginning, S. V. P. had to do a vast number of Latin exercises, essays and algebra problems. But the teachers and parents became annoyed. Now the telephone-girls answer sweetly: "My lad, do your exercise yourself!" That is, unless they are weakened by an appeal like that which came in this morning at ten after eight from a little child who was just leaving for school and asked in a choking voice how to extract a square root. She was told the answer.

"How much does that cost?"

"One franc."

"Thank you, very much!"

Won't father be pleased?

S. V. P. has "subbed" for Father Christmas 650 times. Five employees were detailed to handle these chats with heaven and paradise.

The type of information sought by adults is just as astonishing as that queried by children. For instance, S. V. P. was asked:

What are the rings worn by the Pope? What is the height of the Empire Building in New York? What does it mean to spill salt on the table? What are the colours of the flag of Palestine? What is the rate of the cost of living to-day? How do you recognize people who are born under the sign of Venus? What sounds do the hen and the swallow make? Is duelling authorized in Hungary?

S. V. P. answers all the questions, except in such cases as where some young fools telephoned the other night and asked the service to find two blondes to dine with them.

According to the manager, women succeed better in this work, especially on the information phones, than do the men. After the first week they cease to be upset by the oddity or difficulty of the queries made. They quickly become deeply interested and are more eager than the customers to track down the answers which at first seem impossible.

As for the men, they have to be very reliable as they cash cheques for several hundreds of francs, pay large bills and deliver everything entrusted to them, without ever having been out a cent. Thus does the S. V. P. pursue its feverish existence. It is no longer a queer idea, a fancy, a novelty. It is a necessary organization, a department of the telephone service, which at present is handling six thousand calls a day.

(COPYRIGHT.)

## SCARCITY AND PLENTY

Deliberate destruction of crops is no way to work out the problem of the day, thinks Mr. Henry Ford. The automotive manufacturer has added his voice to the growing opinion that artificial scarcity of food will not help fill the stomachs of the hungry.

In the past few years some queer experiments in economics have been tried or advocated. Among these have been the burning of wheat and drowning of hogs, to say nothing of ploughing under cotton and other crops. While people have been hungry and crying for food, crack-pot economists have been trying to meet their clamours by causing an artificial shortage.

Such a thing is tempting Providence and trying the patience of the people. Regardless of the economic theorists the hungry man knows that the pangs of his hunger are not allayed by the destruction of food. No amount of argument can convince him that such a course will help appease the pains gnawing at his vitals.

Let FORHAN'S Enhance Your Charm

One of the greatest beauty assets *is* a lovely smile—but no smile can be lovely without healthy teeth and gums.

Countless women who pride themselves on their good looks insist on FORHAN'S For The Gums. They know that once Pyorrhea gets its hold on their teeth and gums, their charm will soon be gone—gums will become soft and bleeding—teeth will become loose and fall out. Discriminating women use Forhan's because they know it *is* a *safeguard* against Pyorrhea. Forhan's *is more* than a toothpaste—it *is* a *double-duty* dentifrice that keeps teeth and gums healthy as it enhances their charm.

Write for free sample to:
Muller Maclean and Co., Inc.,
38 T Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Name .....

Address .....

Forhan's
Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

# HITLER, MAN OF NERVES WITH PASSION FOR PIANO

(Continued from page 5)

little of common sense and a Wagnerian taste for heroism and death. He is above all a specialist of the unexpected. As a politician he annihilates opposition by leaving his friends to dispute with one another and by suppressing his enemies. He may make the gravest decisions in a few hours while at the same time like a bureaucrat he might hesitate for days regarding an unimportant questions. His whims may change but his opinions, never.

Since the age of 20, he has been anti-semitist, anti-communist, anti-feminist and pan-Germanist. His gift of presentiment is like that of a medium. His nervous system is sickly, something that gives him psychological superiority over those that are healthy and hard-working. The neurasthenia of Hitler which may mean tears on the cheek or life or death for somebody is a thing serious enough for anybody to brave.

### HIS LOVE FOR ART

Music is the only remedy that can calm Hitler's nerves. He has a passion for piano and loves the melodies of Schubert, the symphonies of Beethoven and the operas of Wagner. He loves the military marches equally well. He has besides a special weakness for theatre.

Although, failure as a painter, Hitler believes himself to be one of the foremost art critics in the country.

He has himself revised the plans of the Brown House at Munich and also contributed to the construction of the old Picture-gallery in the city.

In the Chancellory palace Hitler has put modern furniture and arranged some tapestry in the big hall, that evokes the 'Creation of World' by Wotan.

Hitler loves solitude and now and again retires into his small chateau. 'Haus Wachenfeld,' situated in the mountains above Berchtesgaden. This cosy Chalet looks down upon the toy-carving village of Berchtesgaden, its lakes and woods; and beyond that, into the Fuhrer's own beloved Austria —where she was born.

Most of Hitler's writing is done in the sun-verandah or this secluded place. Thus occupied, no one ever dares to interrupt the German Leader in his close labour. Yet it will happen that adorers from Berchtesgaden and the villages down below will prowl around the barbed wire fences, hoping to get a glimpse of him and a salute response to their own "Heil Hitler!" Sometimes, too, one of their children may find a way to break in; so that the tense and silent scribe hears a piping cry— "Oh, Fuhrer—Ein Autogramm!"

At long last, like a tragic actor, the Fuhrer can take his type-script as a sort of psychic aid, rather than a prompt-book. He has well studied his part! And perhaps for an hour or full ninety minutes by the study clock, he will disclaim his great oration with no hearers save an awed and respectful servant or two—including the cook who was only fitted for his job after a course of training in Hitler's meatless dishes (rice with cinnamon, potato-pancakes, and the like) by Frau Winter, of Munich, an old friend of the Leader's in his pre-Putsch Days.

Early next morning, Hitler descends to the landing ground just below the Chalet. There he climbs into his private 'plane with trusty pilot Baur; and soon his bright Bararian skies are gone! Below, sprawling Berlin appears, and with it, the city air which irritates his vocal chords. Ministers greet him as he alights; and a little later, that husky voice is heard in rasping, passionate staccatoes in the assembly.

—Janet Flanner in "New Yorker and Saturday Review."

# FORTIFICATION IN RHINELAND

Mme. Tabouis, well-informed diplomatic correspondent of "Oeuvre," French Radical newspaper, gives detailed information of German refortification in the Rhineland.

An army of public works contractors and a large section of the Nazi Labour Corps, imported from the centre of Germany, are working on the fortification which, according to instructions from Field-Marshal von Blomberg and Goering, must be completed before the beginning of November. The "defence" works consist of permanent trenches, with litte forts or "pill-boxes", for machine-guns covered places, for tanks and anti-tanks obstacles, besides underground anti-craft forts and air-plane bases. The plan, it is stated, has actually been ready for the last 18 months, that is, long before the Rhineland re-occupation took place and nearly six months before even any talks took place on the possibility of a Franco-Soviet Pact, one of the main Nazi excuses for the re-occupation of the Rhineland.

# FLYING MOTOR CAR

LONDON (By Air Mail)

According to the "Morning Post" the Cierva Autogiro Co., has decided to commercialise the construction of a motor car which can run along the roads under its own power and also fly.

The machine is a two-seater with passenger and pilot sitting side by side in an enclosed cabin. The 90 H.P. engine is mounted behind the seats and the drive can be taken through any one of the different shafts, one going back to the rear wheel for driving the machine along the road, one to the lifting-rotor for the take-off and the third to the dual air-screws for ordinary flight.

The machine is of the wingless type and will be able to rise 20 to 30 feet before beginning horizontal flight.

# NAMING CHURCH BELL

Naming of church-bells is an unusual practice and the ceremony at Whitechapel, London, recently, when the Bishop of London named eight cathedral bells destined for Vancouver, has a special interest. One of the bells was named King George V, and the other Queen Mary.

We know of no other bells named after present-day monarchs. As a rule, if named at all, they are called after saints. The bells of Westminster Abbey have no names. Two of the bells at St. Paul's are Great Paul, which is rung regularly, and Great Tom, which is rung only on special occasions, such as the death of the sovereign, the Bishop of London, or the Lord Mayor. Big Ben, at Westminster, is called after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was first Commissioner of Works when the tower was erected

"Why were you speeding?" asked City Court Judge William Thompkins when Peter Hargather pleaded guilty.

"I had business with an undertaker," Hargather replied.

"Speeding makes business for undertakers," said Judge Tompkins. "Five dollars fine. Next case."

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# THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

## 12,000 MILES TO SEE ECLIPSE

### Siberian Experiments By U. S. Scientists

The joint Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology expedition reached Plymouth last night in the liner Washington, on the first stage of a twelve thousand miles journey, which is costing £5 000, to watch an incident which will last exactly 117 seconds.

The scientists are on their way to the Siberian village of Ak-Bulak to observe the total eclipse of the sun on June 19. They are bringing seven tons of equipment, which includes two cases containing fifty valves, which are to be used in radio experiments, and they are so valuable that the cases have never been out of the sight of members of the party.

"We are going to use them to carry out experiments which will determine whether the sun's rays affect wireless transmission and reception," Dr. D. H. Menzel, who is in charge of the expedition, said to a Press Association reporter.

"One result of these experiments may be that we shall find a solution to the problem of atmospherics which affects all radio users.

"We are also hoping to obtain data which will assist in making long range weather forecasts. We may be able to ascertain if the sun is really the controlling factor in our weather."

Among the equipment is a special camera with which photographs in colour will be taken for the first time of the eclipsed sun.

## PLASTIC GLASS

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

A new glass that can stretch like elastic and can be rolled up like a rug has been invented here. It is claimed that it cannot splinter and so will not inflict any injuries in case of an accident. The material is in form of a sandich—two sheets of real glass with plastic substance between them. The glass may be broken so finely that without plastic, it would be powder but the plastic holds the pieces firmly together. When the glass has been thoroughly smashed, it can be rolled up.

## SPEEDY SINGLE-ENGINED BOMBER

### Most Formidable Yet Developed

A new single-engined bombing plane, described as the most formidable air weapon yet developed ,is now being put through its final tests.

The plane is said to be capable of a speed of 300 miles an hour. Although it is yet to be placed into service by the Royal Air Force, it is regarded as one of the most important developments to date in British military aviation.

It is said to be so fast and so advanced in range, carrying power, and ease of manoeuvring, that single-seater fighter planes will be practically useless against it.

Known as the Fairey "Battle" medium bomber, it is powered with a new Rolls-Royce Merlin 12-cylinder engine, has a 54-foot wing span and an overall length of 42 feet 1-3/4 inches. Bombs are carried inside the wings.

Streamlined, the new machine has retractable undercarriage, split wing flaps to reduce landing speed, all-metal airframe construction except for control surfaces and a three-bladed propeller.

Openings in the machine for bomb dropping, bomb aiming and camera work are concealed. Pilot and gunner are housed under a non-breakable "glass tunnel" which can be opened quickly for actual combat.

What impressed observers chiefly in trials of the new bomber was its extreme manoeuvrability, including all, the twists and turns through which the single-seater fighter is normally put in air warfare.

How to provide a defence by interceptor planes against bombers of this new type is now a subject of speculation among aviation experts here. During an attack on London by bombers of this new type, it is pointed out, interceptor planes would be fortunate if, after climbing to engage in combat, they would have a margin of 60 seconds in which to shoot down the bomber in time to prevent bombs from being dropped.

## PRODUCTION OF METHANE GAS

### Power Generated By Using Bacteria

WASHINGTON.

Power obtained from the work of ordinary bacteria was suggested as a possible addition to man's store of reserve energy by Dr. A. M. Partansky and Dr. H. K. Benson of the University of Washington at Seattle.

Writing in the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, they described experiment in which the microscopic organisms found in common mud were used to generate methane gas from the sulphite waste liquor discarded by pulp paper mills.

The heating value of the gases produced by the fermentation of sulphite liquor, they said "was equal to 4,767,000 British thermal units or 18,700 horsepower hours" per ton of pulp paper manufactured.

The experiment was undertaken at the suggestion of paper mills in the Pacific Northwest in an effort to elimnate the pollution of streams and ocean waters and the resultant damage to fish and oysters.

As a secondary possibility the scientists hoped to turn the waste into profits, just as coal tar, formerly discarded as useless, is used in making dyes and waste gases in oil, refineries are converted into gasoline by chemical processes.

Anerobic bacteria, the kind which do not require air to live and multiply, furnished the generating force which produced the methane gas. They were obtained in mud collected from lakes, rivers, brackish sloughs and garden soil and placed in gallon jars to which was added 850 cubic centimetres of neutralized sulphite waste liquor and water sufficient almost to fill the jars.

When heated to 96 degrees Fahrenheit most of the burnable gas was given off during the first two months of incubation, production running as high as 500 cubic centimetres per day during that period.

Hydrogen gas, sometimes used to inflate balloons, and carbon dioxide were also produced, but in smaller quantities.

## TELEVISION INAUGURATED

### Public Service Begins Between Berlin And Leipzig

The first public television service to be inaugurated anywhere in the world was officially opened in mail week when the two cities, Berlin and Leipzig, 125 miles apart, were able to see, hear and talk through television transmission, according to James J. Bulger, Canadian Division Manager, American Express Travel Service, Berlin and Leipzig each have two "Television Bureaus." They function alternately. A three-minute talk costs five shillings.

The procedure is as follows: A party in Berlin wishes to speak to a friend in Leipzig, at six o'clock on Tuesday evening. He must register his desire on Monday afternoon. The gentleman of Leipzig is requested to be present at the Television Bureau ten minutes before the arranged time. In the Television Bureau, the gentlemen at either end sit down in comfortable leather chairs lean back so that the picture will be clear, pick up the telephone receivers and wait. Suddenly a greenish-yellowish, blurred light darts about in front, and soon it is transformed on the dark screen. The connection of seeing and hearing has been completed.

## ARTIFICIAL RAIN FOR SOVIET CROPS

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that experiments are to be carried out on a big scale this year by the Soviet Institute of Hydro-Technique in the sprinkling of crops with artificial rain in those districts where there is insufficient rainfall. There are seven such districts in the Soviet Union.

The experiments will be carried out on an area of 750 acres under spring wheat and other crops on the Volga region, 625 acres under wheat and sugar-cane in the Ukraine, a certain area in the Crimea under vegetables, fruits and tobacco and in Trans-Caucasian under cotton, an area of 250 acres in Western Siberia under grain and sugar beet. Past experiments permit the conclusion that the yield of some crops would be 20 to 30 per cent greater under originary irrigation system.

## MIRROR FOR HUGE TELESCOPE

### 20-Ton Glass Eye Nears Destination

PASADENA.

Scientists who study the stars will receive a 20-ton glass eye to help them peer into distant universes.

The world's largest piece of glass, wrapped in a 15-ton steel packing case, will become the eye-mirror for a 200-inch telescope on Palomar Mountain for the California Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The glass made its last overnight stop to-night at San Bernardino on the 3,300-mile railroad trip westward from Corning, N.Y. The railroads insured it for 100,000 dollars, its present replacement value, and the freight charges were about 2,400 dollars.

A 46-mile run will bring it to Lamanda Park Station, where it will be unloaded and sent eight miles to the California Institute of Technology on a lowback trailer.

Into a windowless, temperature-controlled, dustless optical shop, especially built for it, the glass will go and be placed upon a 24-foot-high grinding and polishing machine.

A crew of from three to five men will work on the grinding, polishing and figuring, a job estimated to require between three and four years. About four tons of the glass will be removed in the process. A coat of aluminium will be applied by an electric method in vacuum and the 16-ton eye-piece will be ready for the newest world's largest telescope.

Engineers estimate the 135-foot circular building will be ready on Palomar Mountain by the end of 1937. The 500-ton floating mechanism of the telescope will be ready with all other installations constructed by July 1, 1939, and the telescope may be in operation by 1940 or 1941.


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# GETTING THE NEWS ACROSS

## *Pressman's First Expedition During Irish Rebellion*

(By PATRICIA LYNCH.)

Like other Irish exiles in London I was thrilled when the news came of the Easter Rising. We were readers of "Sinn Fein" and "Irish Freedom" but this sudden translation of theory into action came as a glorious fulfilment of promise. I had not long left school, though I was a member of the Gaelic League and had earlier been associated with junior Sinn Feiners in Cork, My first impulse was to ask myself what could be done. It was terrible to remain passive while the struggle was on in Dublin.

A friendly editor of a Suffrage and Labour journal suggested that if I could get to Dublin and bring back news from the Irish side she would print it. So with the confidence and inexperience of youth I started. I had little money and no relatives in Dublin. It was two days before I could get a ticket at Euston, and even then I only got one as far as Holyhead. This ticket was issued at my own risk and I was informed that if more soldiers came on civilians would be turned off the train. But these were minor difficulties.

The station was crowded with British soldiers bound for Dublin. I entered an empty carriage, but soon three officers came in. Two of them—middle-aged men—went to sleep in their corners. The third sat opposite me. He looked at me curiously.

"Where are you going?" he asked.

"To Dublin," I told him.

"You may get to Holyhead, you'll never get to Dublin," he assured me.

"I'm Irish too," he said in a burst of confidence. "I joined up to help Belgium, not to attack people who are fighting for their liberty—and they my own people. But they'll never let you over."

I decided to take a chance and told him my plans.

He asked if I had any letters or papers to prove my innocent disposition. I had none.

Suddenly he leaned forward.

"If you were my sister and I was seeing you safely to your aunt. How would that do?"

"I'll be your sister," I agreed—"until we get to Dublin."

We made our plans while the other officers slept and soldiers walked up and down the corridors.

At Holyhead we were first told there was no boat, then that it was going at once. My escort put my bag on his shoulder and I went with him. I saw the boat towering in the darkness, crowds of soldiers leaning against the sides looking down at us.

We passed through crowds of soldiers singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and my friend asked a stewardess to look after me.

"You can have this cabin to yourself," said the girl, taking me inside.

"How is Dublin?" I asked her. She looked at me suspiciously.

"I am Irish," I said.

Her face twisted as she looked with hostile eyes at the khaki-clad figures still mounting the gangway and walking along the deck.

Suddenly she closed the door, flung her apron wildly over her head and burst out sobbing.

Presently she began to talk. The young man she was engaged to was in the Volunteers. He had been killed.

"Perhaps when I'am an old woman I'll be proud," she said. "But we were going to be so happy!"

Suddenly the ship stopped. The engines could scarcely be heard. Slowly it tilted. My bag slid across the floor to the opposite wall. The lights went out. A submarine had been sighted. Gradually the ship righted, the engines throbbed, and we were on our way again.

In the morning through the porthole I caught sight of grey stones, green wood and the khaki-clad legs of a sentry leaning on a rifle. We had arrived. I picked up my bag and went on deck. A man with a bundle of papers stepped in front of me, holding up his hand. He asked me many questions and told me to wait in the cabin. Suddenly I saw my officer friend coming towards me.

"He won't let you off?" he asked.

I shook my head.

"Go into the saloon and wait. I'll see what I can do."

My officer did splendidly. He came back with a permit for me to go to Dublin. At the station we shook hands and parted. The platform was piled with what I thought were sandbags, but I was told they were mailbags.

Westland Row station was guarded by police. Barricades were across the streets, shop windows were smashed. One barricade was made of armchairs and sofas, another was a tramcar. I went up O'Connell Street and along Eden Quay. Dense clouds of smoke came from the ruins and they were still smouldering. Soldiers and police were preventing people from going into side streets. Bodies were still being brought out.

I saw the military searching suspected houses. I saw parties of prisoners—mere boys and grey-bearded men—marched into Dublin Castle, wet, weary, haggard, but eyes shining and heads erect.

I set out to get various opinions about the struggle. A.E. at Plunket House was in tears over Skeffington and the others.

"Poets and dreamers alone," he said, "cannot make a revolution.

After I had gathered all the facts I could, I went to Trinity College to get a pass to return.

An elderly officer, short-necked, red-faced, with bulging blue eyes and carroty hair sat at a table. A younger man, tall and slim, stood by the fire at the other end.

"Pass or prisoner?" bawled the officer at the table.

The soldier on my left stammered with nervousness. "P-p-pass sir," he said.

Then my cross-examination began. When did I come over? Why did I come? Why did I travel alone? Who were my people? How long had I been in England?"

I answered everything.

Was I connected with Sinn Fein or any other political organisation?

I should have answered "No!" at once if I wanted to get away. But I thought of the men on the landing and of the men and women who had fought in the city. I could not bring myself to deny them. I wanted to stand along with them.

I hesitated. But before I had recovered, the officer at the fire took a step forward.

"I object to this bullying," he said. "The question is unnecessary."

He spoke in a low tone but the bull-like gentleman at the table heard, turned and glared at him. He made inarticulate noises, but the question was not repeated.

He seized a pen, dabbed it into the ink as if it were a bayonet, it spluttered as he signed the form.

"Countersigned at the Castle," he bellowed at me.

As I went out I heard him say he would see the prisoners on the landing after lunch—his lunch.

Back in London, I dashed down to the office of the paper. Here I found the most wild rumours had been circulated about my fate. But I could not tell them about Dublin. How could I? What connection had all this with the ruins, the struggle and heroism which I had left behind me.

That issue of the paper went into many reprints because of my "Scenes From the Irish Rebellion." It not only reached sympathisers in England, but even in Paris, where Madame MacBride was rallying friends to the Irish side, my article brought the first authentic news of rebel activities. However ill-planned my expedition was I was glad to be able to do something to break though the wall of censorship and hostility which sought to cover up the heroic deeds of Easter Week.—"Irish Press."


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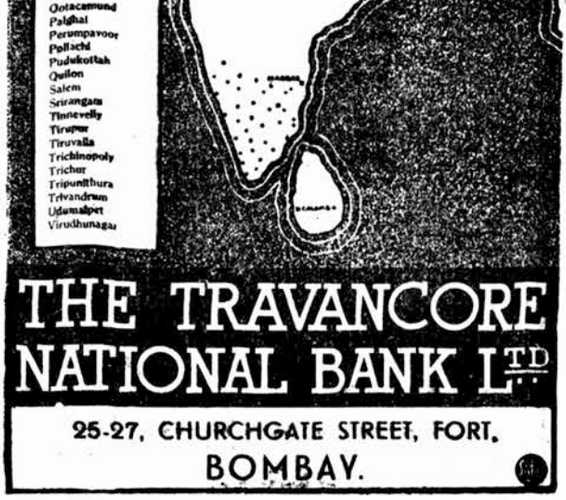

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# A MODERN JONAH

By N. W. J.

Jim Lansing and his assistant worked quietly at their calculations as if they were at home in their laboratory, and not in a little steel sphere hanging half a mile below the surface of the ocean. Nothing showed the tremendous pressure on the bathysphere: far below sea-level, in the terrible solitude of the submarine desert, and with no hope of help in case of sudden danger, the two scientists depended entirely on a powerful steel cable and the thin telephone wire that ran through it.

From time to time strange animals passed before the quartz port-hole in the shell of their chamber; they saw fishes gleaming with phosphorus, or sometimes molluses of unknown species. For a few seconds at a time, Lansing thought he could see, in the area lit by the rays of the reflector, the dark and monstrous bulk of a gigantic fish from the abyss; but as he was not sure he really saw anything, he did not drawn his assistant's attention to it, nor remarks on it to his helpers, waiting anxiously at the surface on board the Moulangha.

The expedition's ship floated motionless on the level surface of the Indian Ocean. At the listening post Betty Allison, childhood friend of Lansing, recorded every word that came up from the depths below. Following the agreement made before the bathysphere was let down, Lansing sent up a telephonic signal every five seconds; at the first alarm, Betty would order the sphere to be raised to the surface by a special speed winch.

Betty would not have given her post to another for anything in the world; she had studied at the same oceanographic institute as Lansing; she was a member, as he was, of the International Zoological Society, and a firm friendship had been formed between the two young scientists.

"Slacken the cable a bit!" ordered Lansing suddenly; his voice sounded slightly sharpened by emotion. The young woman gave the order and began to take down what Lansing was dictating to her.

"How deep are we?" the voice from the ocean depths asked.

Betty glanced at the instruments beside her. "Nine hundred and sixty-seven yards," she replied promptly. "The captain gave orders not to let you below the 1,100 yard level. Tension on the cable is at its maximum.'

"All right! Now, listen, please. An enormous marine monster has come into the reflector's light. Its mouth is huge and its teeth, if it has any are out of sight. It could easily swallow a small boat, if it could get to the surface....Judging by its shape it is a species of melanocetus....It's coming closer ....It seems to be interested in us ....It....My God!...." The last words were strained and muffled as if by a strong emotion. Then silence complete, deadly, terrifying.

"What's happened? Hello.... Hello....can you hear?" Betty's heart was pounding. She forced herself to give the order to bring the sphere to the surface, but she hardly had the strength to say the necessary words.

"No! No!" came the voice from below. "No! Don't raise the bathysphere!"

The men were living then, and Lansing had heard Betty's order. Again his voice came up the wire, but this time it was strong and strangely metallic.

"For God's sake don't raise the bathysphere now!" he repeated.

Just then the ship jerked and bobbed, the tension on the cable making it sound out like a tightened string.

Lansing, with a slight tremble in his voice, went on;

"The monster has swallowed the sphere and we're in its stomach. If Captain Gunnarson tries to draw in the cable, we're lost, because the cable will snap. Play the cable with the movements of the monster, let it out when you have to, then draw it in slowly, and try to tire him out."

When Gunnarson received the message, he paled slightly. "Right," he said to Betty. Tell Jim and his assistant that I expect to be able to get them up safe and sound by noon or a little later. They have enough oxygen to last that long."

The captain spoke calmly, to leave Betty with some ray of hope, but he realized the fearful danger the men were in.

He checked the drum of cable and found that there was only about 100 yards of wire left for manoeuvring; he wondered if it was humanly possible to exhaust such a beast with such a pitifully short length of line. The fish was not a mere pike, or even a shark. At the end of his line was the sphere with two living occupants, wedged tight between the stomach walls of the melanocetus.

Gunnarson quickly issued his instructions; and although he personally had no hope of saving the men, he himself took control of the cable-winch. From that moment it was a bitter fight between the brains and guile of the sailor and the brutal strength of the sea animal.

Of course, the first movement of the melanocetus was to try to get rid of the cable that hampered its movements. It turned and twisted as if to vomit up the strange metal object that it felt in its body, and above all to break the metallic cord that rasped its throat. But instead, when it jerked the boat sharply, the captain got his chance: he raised the monster about 100 yards. Gunnarson could thus work better, because the cable which had a total length of 1,300 yards, was now shortened.

Nevertheless, the captain realized that the situation was desperate. Even if the unexpected happened, and he succeeded in bringing the giant beast to the surface of the ocean, how could he hope to handle it? Only a charge of dynamite would have any effect, but that would also settle the fate of the occupants of the swallowed sphere. On the other hand, even if he succeeded finally in outplaying the huge fish, Gunnarson asked himself if Lansing and his assistant would not by then be dead from asphyxiation.

Every few minutes the cable-drum groaned as if it were going to give under the heavy tugs on the line. The puzzled monster was turning around and around like an animal stricken to death. The ship itself was bobbing about like a toy. At every slack, the captain drew in several yards of cable on the winch, and in a short time he had gained more than 200 yards of line. After an hour the melanocetus began to show obvious signs of weariness and Gunnarson worked more quickly; a few unlucky turns by the fish ran 345 yards of cable on to the drums in a few minutes.

"Have you enough oxygen yet?" asked Betty, taking advantage of a short moment of quiet.

"Enough for one hour more," answered Lansing. Again the winch groaned as if it would give. The monster was making desperate rishes, and Gunnarson knew that his foe could not last much longer: but that, at the same time any one of the frantic jerks on the cable might snap it. After a quarter of an hour, the boat began to shake less violently, then suddenly was still. The winch, slipping from Gunnarson's hand for a moment, spun wildly, and it was with a tight heart that the captain readjusted the hand-control and began to roll in the rest of the line. The calm was terrifying after the jerking and pulling of the previous hour. And the cable, held at breaking point for several seconds, had fallen back to a straight perpendicular line, as if no weight were hanging from it.

The ship's crew gave a gasp of horror. They were all sure that the monster had finally broken the cable, and that it was now heading towards the immeasurable depths of the ocean-floor with the steel globe in its stomach.

Betty went limp against the guard-rail of the platform. Suddenly a sound made her jump: a voice was on the telephone line.

"You're alive?" she cried.

"Sure we're saved", answered Lansing. "But it's unbelievable."

"But how? What happened?"

"It was simpler that I thought The melanocetus couldn't stand the change in pressure during the jerking and the sudden rush towards the surface. There are animals, cetacians like the whale, for example, that can stand considerable change in pressure. But our monster just burst, exploded. He was slashed into rags about 55 yards below the surface, and from here we can see a dull glow of surface light, not much, but almost dazzling after the darkness of the last hour."

Gunnarson ran in the cable with a rush. In a few seconds the bathysphere, which had leaped up when the bulk of the huge fish suddenly dropped from it, came shining to the surface.

(COPYRIGHT)

A sample of the poster campaign started by the Indian Central Cotton Committee

## INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

### Improvement Of Cotton In India

Adulteration of inferior with superior cottons is one of the most serious problems facing the cotton industry in India. The mixing of "Goghari"—a low grade type—with Navsari 1027 A.L.F. which is one of the very best types of Indian cottons, is a glaring instance of the evil practice which drags down the reputation of Indian cottons in the world market.

To get rid of this self imposed burden on the Indian cotton interests efforts have been made during recent years culminating in the passage of Bombay Cotton Control Bill 1935 through the Bombay Legislative Council. The provisions of this Act are being brought home to the interests concerned in the Surat tract as well as in the adjoining areas of the Baroda State where similar legislative measure is on the anvil.

The Anti-Goghari Campaign has been in progress after the passing of the bill. It is being intensified by the broadcasting of suitable propaganda literature as well as coloured posters prepared by the Indian Central Cotton Committee of which the above is an example.

The poster has been brought out by the I.C.C.C. in co-operation with the Bombay Department of Agriculture and is a vivid representation of the dead weight of Goghari which is holding back Navsari cotton in its progress towards the goal of better prices.

CONDUCTED BY

## THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

As you may have learnt already either from the daily newspapers or from your parent's talks, Abyssinia has after all been conquered by the Italians. So Abyssinians will be a slave nation heretofore. Naturally, our sympathies go to them in their hour of defeat and distress.

God's ways are wonderful: Much as we try to solve His mysteries, more complicated the things go on getting! One simply cannot understand His "will" to let one people rule the others. How is it that He likes or even tolerates one nation to be subject to another?

And all that too without any apparent reason. We know very well that Abyssinia tried her best to face the situation. Her people gave all their blood and money—as a matter of fact, anything and everything they had to save their honour, if possible.

Yet the powerful Italians with their gases and all "rotten" discoveries of the modern age have been able to crush one more free country in the world! The League of Nations may be alright in theory, but every body realises now that they have failed practically. Well, let Italians rejoice in their victory, but we know for certain that in reality, Abyssinia has been victorious.

So, it seems, is the proverb "Right is might" only alright in theory; but as we find out from experience, really speaking "Might is right." Even in the nature, you will see that hard things crush the soft ones, big trees dwindle down the smaller ones, lions preys upon the deer and weak man suffers at the hands of the strong.

Perhaps, even therefore, the powerful nations must rule over the helpless ones. Any way, Abyssinia put up a strong fight, no doubt, and on that account her people certainly deserve congratulations. And they deserve our sympathies too the more on that account: May God be their help!

* * * *

### BROTHERHOOD

When men will give the right of way
To others with less right than they,
Because they sense their greater need;
When men will do a kindly deed
For kindness' sake then brotherhood
Will be a word that's understood.
When intellect shall come to hold
As large a place in life as gold.
And honour rich or honour poor.
Be held the same the wide world o'er.
Then brotherhood will come to be
A recognised reality.
When arrogance and selfish pride
To suffering walk open-eyed,
And words of comfort pause to speak
And stretch their hands to help the weak.
Then men may truly make the claim
That brotherhood deserves its name.
Where pity dwells in every heart,
And honour is considered smart,
When decency's the badge of worth
And sneers are not considered mirth,
Then brotherhood will come to seem
More than a visionary dream.

—Edgar A. Guest.

* * * *

### WHAT IS A HOBBY?

Any occupation which is followed for amusement may be a hobby, but what is a hobby for one man may be a task for another. Fishing may be a hobby; but for the man who has to earn his daily bread by fishing it becomes a task. The reason why this is so is not easy to explain, and indeed there may be apparent exceptions.

An artist may enjoy painting and yet it may be his means of livelihood. In this case it may be because he does not know at the time whether he is painting for amusement, or whether he may be able to sell the picture.

This applies also to other artistic pursuits. It is a pleasure for one man to collect gems and precious stones, but for the man who has to collect stones for road making or building it is a task, and often tedious one.

The habit of collecting as a hobby has many branches; stamps, butterflies, prints, autographs, etc.

We read of one man who collected railway tickets. He had to obtain these by evading the ticket-collector in some way. We think he derived some pleasures from the sharp way by which he outwitted the collector.

Hobbies sometimes take the form of making large things on small scale, or making small things on a large scale. Various indeed are the ways of the man who rides the 'hobby-horse.' It is from the hobby-horse that word is derived.

And this may be said of hobbies . . they always give pleasure.

An amusement for children.

A pleasant occupation for young men.

A happy employment for idlers.

A diversion in sadness.

A solace in age, and always a never-failing delight.

—Hobbies Weekly.

* * * *

### THE GOSSIP

There was once a king who ruled his people wisely and well. One day a man who had caused much unhappiness through gossip and tale-telling was brought to him to be judged.

"Why do you talk so?" the king asked. "There is no end to the mischief which your foolish tongue does."

"I mean no harm," answered the man sullenly.

"But you are doing harm all the while," the king went on "Many times have you been told this, and still you never cease from shattering. So this is the punishment which I give you. Walk along the road till you come to the next town and in the market there buy a white fowl. Then come straight back, and as you walk along pluck all the feathers from the bird."

And at the king's bidding the man was taken from the palace and set on the road which led to the next town.

As he went along he chuckled to himself because his punishment was so light.

When he came to the town he bought a white fowl, and set off again for home.

It was a pleasant walk. The hedges were covered with the tender green of springs. The fields were dotted with white and yellow flowers. Birds sang in the trees, and a fresh, clean wind swept across it all.

The gossip plucked his fowl full cheerfully, tossing the feathers to right and left. By the time he reached the palace the bird was bare.

He was taken at once to the king, and he stood again looking down and shuffling his feet.

"I see that you have obeyed me," his judge said. Now I will tell you what to do next. For every feather which you have tossed away to-day you have told a foolish or unkind tale. Even as they are carried on the wind, so are your tales carried from one part to another. It is easier to find the feathers than it is to stop the tales. Go now and gather up every one of them, and bring them back here to me."

"But, sire," the man faltered, "the wind has blown them everywhere by now."

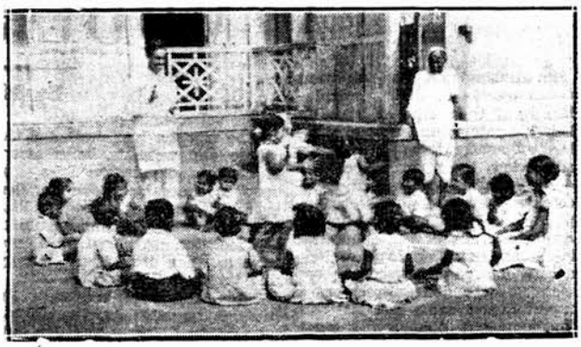
"Even so, go and find them all."

And he was led out, and set once more on the road which led to the next town.

But to gather the feathers was impossible; search how he would, the unhappy gossip could not find even one, and after many hours he crept back to the palace in great fear and misery.

"It is enough," said the wise king, looking at him less sternly than before. "I think that now you have some idea of what I am trying to teach you."

—Uttam H. Rajhwani.



Children at play in the Sharda Mandir, Khar.

"Wounded Pleasure."
Photo by Bro. B. Sudershan.

* * * *

### WHISTLING GAME

Do you love a good laugh? I am sure you do, and you will have a good laugh over the jolly game I am now going to tell you about. All the players stand in a row and one player is chosen to stand opposite them, about ten feet away. The player who is out then turns his back while the rest of the players decide among themselves who is to be the whistler. He whistles a tune, while the rest of the players shape their mouths to look as if they are whistling, too.

When you are ready, tell the player to turn round. He or she must then guess which player it is who is really whistling. If he or she is right, then they take the place of the whistler and the whistler takes the guesser's place. But if he is wrong, then he must turn his back and try again.

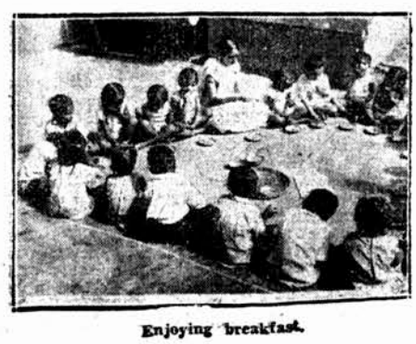
—Ramzan Mubarak.

* * * *

### A TRICK WITH STRING

A little practice will enable you to show this clever string trick.

'Serious Studies.'



Enjoying breakfast.

Cut two pieces of string, each piece about twelve inches long. Double them over, holding the first loop between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and the second loop between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. Raise the right hand and place the right loop over the left loop. Do not make a knot, but simply overlap the loops.

Then take three large beads. Thread one bead, and force it over the loops, keeping them in position. Thread the other two beads, one on either end of the string.

Place the beads and string flat upon the table. Take the top left string and pass it to the right. Then take the top right string and pass it to the left.

Now you are ready to show the trick. Ask a friend to hold the strings in the left and right hands. Take the beads in both hands, and ask your friend to pull on the strings with his two hands. He will leave the beads in your hands, whilst the string becomes taut in his own.

—Alice D'Silva.

* * * *

**COLDER THAN ICE**

Dry ice, or drikold, as it is called looks just like a block of salt, except that lumps of salt do not smoke and dry ice does. It smokes just as if it were very hot, and if it is dropped into some custard, it actually bubbles just as if it were boiling; if left in, it would freeze the custard like ice-cream.

It is not really hot; it is very cold—ever so many times colder than ordinary ice—and the smoke that comes from it is the same kind as that which comes out of your mouth when you blow on a frosty morning.

Dry ice is so cold that if you handled it very much you would get frostbite, so the people who manufacture it wear big, thick gloves.

It is very useful for keeping food cool in the hot weather. It is also used to preserve fish so that it can travel long distances and still be fresh.

Much of the fizz in lemonade, ginger beer, and aerated waters is produced by dry ice.

—James Arthur.

* * * *

**DID YOU KNOW?**

The youthful crocodile rides on its mother's back, even when the reptile dives under water.

The wild dogs of India do not flinch from attacking fierce tigers, panthers, or even large brown bears.

The cheetah, or hunting leopard is the speediest of the cat tribe. It can travel at eight miles an hour, and is, as you may know, used for hunting purposes in India.

The fork was introduced into Great Britain from Italy during the reign of James I.

A Western Empress Dowager of China was named: Tzu-hsi-tuan-yu - kang - hsi - chao - yu - chuang - cheng - shou - kung - ch'n - hsien - chung-hsi-huang-tai-hou. Thus she has seventy-two letters in her name.

—Lila Atal Rao.

* * * *

**FANCY NOTEPAPER**

This is an easy way to ornament your notepaper. You will require a piece of white candle, a spoon, and an old book containing attractive pictures of animals, flowers, etc.

**Hide and Seek!**
Photo by Bro. Sharad Mulhirkar.

Take a pair of sharp scissors and cut out the picture. Smear a small piece of clean, white candle on the corner of the notepaper where you want the picture to appear. Do not melt the candle or rub the grease over more of the paper than necessary, but see that the place is well covered.

Take the picture and press it face downwards over the candle grease. Then rub the back of the picture all over with the bowl of the spoon. When you remove the picture you will find it has been transferred on to the note paper. Use a different picture for every sheet of notepaper.

—Gopal Ganatra.

* * * *

**QUITE RIGHT!**

"Go away," said the lady of the house to the persevering pedlar.

"I don't want no matches, I don't want no boot-laces, and I don't want no nothing!"

"Pardon me, lady, but I have something here that you need very badly," replied the pedlar, quickly producing a little book from his pack. "Here you are, lady—'Grammar for Beginners'—price two annas only!"

—Harnam Motwane.

* * * *

**ENROLLED IN THE ASSOCIATION**

MEMBERS: 2744, Bro. Rangashaiji Ramaswamy (Khar); 2746, Bro. Bhalchandra S. Mohite (Jalgaon); 2747, Sis. Kailas Chandulal Khandwala (Khar); 2748, Sis Kantabehn Chandulal Shah (Khar); 2749, Bro. Hiralal Chandulal Shah (Khar); 2750, Bro. T. R. Datatri Rao (Secunderabad Deccan).

COMPANIONS: 261, Bro. K. Narayanan (Ottapalam); 262, Bro. Morand Topandas Sudhwani (Shahdadpur); 263, Bro. Henry Daniel Moses (Nagercoil); 265, Bro. Madhava Parshuram Abhyankar (Ratnagiri).

ASSOCIATES: 268, Sjt. M. J. Parmar (Khar); 269, Bro. Prabhakar Shankar Adhav (Pachora).

These are the names of those only who have joined the Association either through this Corner or "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." Those who do not find their names here will do well to kindly report to us. A further list will be published next time.

* * * *

**SHORT NOTES**

I am very sorry the name of my brother whose bunch of mangoes appeared (topsy-turvy by mistake again) was omitted owing to no fault of mine. It is drawn by Bro. K. Narayanan: He will please excuse me

The answer of the Pictorial Puzzle given last week is: 1. STirrup, 2. cOCk, 3. sKI, 4. rING —STOCKING. Now, how many of you could solve it right?

Replies to the various letters received during the last week will appear in the next issue. Special enquiries have however been attended to by individual letters.

I am always pleased to receive contributions from young writers. Only my sisters and brothers should be kind enough to write out neatly and on one side only of the paper. Drawings and sketches should be sent in black ink only.

I have received another stock of letters from unknown friends in England and America and shall be pleased to forward them to those who are enrolled in our Association on receiving intimation from them to that effect.

As letters from girl friends in those countries are going on collecting more and more, I would specially request my sisters to take advantage of this invitation and send for them. Let the girls of this country also be as active as our sisters in other lands are.

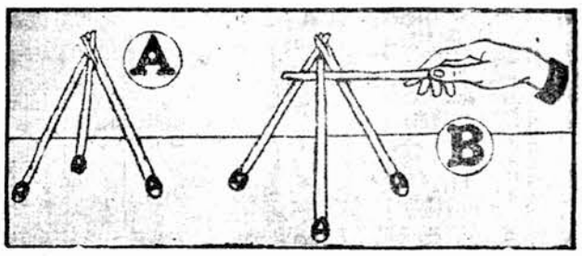
Do you want to join the great brotherhood of the All-India Children's Association? Then please send for the form and full particulars to-day, intimating us of your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pice stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

**A MATCH TRICK.**




**Arrange three matches as shown at a notching the end of one, putting the end of the second into the notch, and leaning the third against the first two to make a pyramid. Now, the problem is to lift the three matches with another match. Let your friends try it and fail; then take the match yourself and proceed as shown at B, raising the first two matches and allowing the third to fall against the match you hold. When you raise your match the others lock and may be lifted easily.**

FARMER GRAY'S BARN IS FULL OF PESKY RATS AND HE'S VERY ANXIOUS TO CATCH AT LEAST THIRTY-SIX OF THEM TODAY. CAN YOU RUN DOWN THE ABOVE AMOUNT OR MORE BY USING ANY THREE OF THE FIVE DOGS TO DO SO? START FROM THE STARS IN FRONT OF THE THREE DOGS YOU SELECT AND FOLLOW ALONG ON THE LINES. COUNT EACH DOT YOU PASS AS ONE RAT CAUGHT TO SEE IF YOU WIN WOOF! WOOF! LET'S GO!

**INSURANCE**

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

**AMRUTANJAN** (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.**

Bombay & Madras.

# ADDIS ABABA FALLS

the empires as it never had been tested in the latter-day history of imperialism.

The technologically advanced countries have the advantage of mechanized armament, especially airplanes, but the backward peoples are no longer so backward that they cannot use such modern weapons as they can buy. They have learned something of efficient warfare and can make their numbers count. Most of all, they are aware of their potential strength and conscious of the possibility of resistance.

The most ponderable inhibition to resistance is losing weight, and this is the greatest disservice Mussolini has done the great empires. He has impaired still further the indefinable entity known as white man's prestige. Indefinable and intangible as that prestige may be, it has been, none the less, one of the potent forces of the last hundred years. It has sufficed to hold in subjection a large part of the human race.

The great white empires rested on a symbol. They still do. But a symbol is potent only so long as it is unchallenged. The most profound fact in the relations of the white and non-white countries in recent years is that the symbol is being questioned. It is being examined to see what lies behind it.

The end of the Russo-Japanese War marked the beginning of doubt. The defeat of what was considered one of the mightiest of the white nations by a small Asiatic people comported ill with any hypothesis of invincibility. But it was not until the World War the white man's prestige began definitely to fade. Thereafter for the first time representatives of the white races were openly proclaiming that white superiority was a myth.

The kind of warfare waged on both sides resembled too closely that which characterized the admittedly primitive races. The propaganda disseminated by each side about the other destroyed illusions about both. Most of all, black, brown and yellow troops were taken to the various fronts. There they were taught that it was not contrary to natural law to kill a white man, and there also they saw the life of white men in the raw. They saw that it was not as white spokesmen in Africa and Asia had represented it to be. They saw that there were slums and criminals and prostitution and corruption as among themselves. The disillusionment which they radiated when they returned home has never been dispelled.

### *Events Of Note*

The succession of revolts that followed the World War was in part a result of this disillusionment. All or nearly all were suppressed, but nearly every revolt succeeded in winning more rights and fewer restrictions. While concessions served to allay rancors they did not tend to corroborate assumptions of invincibility.

But the concessions and the apparent emergence of a new international spirit caused at least a temporary subsidence in native movements of disaffection, which was prolonged by the spread of the depression to the unindustrialized areas. Economic sufferings dulled the edge of other deprivations, and political grievances inevitably became somewhat remote.

It is this truce that is now imperiled. The progressive diminution of the white man's prestige has been accelerated by two events of the last year. First and more important is the attack on Ethiopia. Second is Japan's success in establishing control over China

*(Continued from page 7)*

and by implication evicting the Western Powers.

Whatever may be the outcome in Africa, the damage has been done. Evidence has been given that the age of imperial conquest has not passed. Had the League of Nations interposed a speedy and effective veto on Mussolini, faith in the justice of the strong might have been vindicated. Instead, the League's first proposal for a settlement, which included cession of territory to Italy and the imposition of an international control over Ethiopia, only fortified an old cynicism. Justice in the new international spirit was was only to the strong and at the expense of the week. The Hoare-Laval agreement was conclusive. If that could be construed by the English people as a betryal, it was, to those peoples in the same position as the Ethiopians, a demonstration of the old Occidental rapacity.

The influence of Japan's aggression in China is more indirect, but in the long run will be as great. The lesson it carries is not only that the great Powers can be beaten at their own game but that they cannot hold what they have. The Western Powers have lost face in the East. Their face is decisive, and it is on face that Western supremacy has been based. The Western Powers have forbidden Japan to go further, and Japan has gone further. And nothing has happened. They are revealed as helpless by their own confession. If they can be dispossessed by a rival, they can also be dispossessed by a victim. In time the fact will be marked by the inhabitants of their colonies.

The process that set in almost twenty years ago is being carried forward with increasing momentum. A fundamental premise of world politics for a hundred years is being rejected. The conditioning fact of world politics in that time has been white supremacy, and the basis of white supremacy is being undermined

### *No Racial War*

The white empires may still maintain their mastery, but they will not do so by moral force, by a symbol of irresistible authority. They must do so by physical force alone—at a time when the West is absorbed in its own internecine struggles and hampered by its economic difficulties. Empires will no longer be acquired by skirmishes and held by awe. They will have to be fought for. In that case, in light of the internal conditions of the Western empires at the present time, the empires may shrink.

This is not to say that the much-advertised war of the races is about to ensue and that the coluoured races are about to unite for a titanic struggle in which either the white or non-white must go under for all time. That is more convincing as a theme for a motion picture than as a theory of history. In fact, it had its origin in the melodramatic and undisciplined imagination of Wilhelm II, by whom the Yellow Peril was first adumbrated.

There will be no war of the races because neither the white races nor the non-white races are likely to unite. The indispensible Conditions to unity on either side are not given. The white empires are riven by jealousies and rivalries for the spoils of empire more acute than their common ambition to conquer. Still less do the non-white nations have any community of interest except the fact that all or nearly all are subject to some white nation.

### *No Identity Of Interests*

Between the Bantu in South Africa and the Moroccan in North Africa there is neither racial nor cultural link. They share only the common lot of the being independent. Nor is there any closer tie between the Hindu and the Chinese or the Mongolian and the Malay. The community of their political status is only a negative unity. They are all under white domination, but they are not dominated by the same white nations or in the same degree. And the communications between them both physical and cultural, are too tenuous for effective joint action, to say nothing of alliances.

Furthermore, the division of colour has been cut across by the emergence of Japan as an empire, pursuing the same ends and with the same means as any Western empire. The Chinese will not dislike the Japanese ruler any the less for his being yellow rather than white. The conflict is not between race and race on the issue of colour but between empire and colony on the issue of independence.

Conflict, however, is not unlikely. What may be forseen now is a renewal of native nationalism everywhere, with repressed discontent suddenly erupting into native risings. But they will be isolated risings—each dependent people against its ruling power—coming at different times and taking different forms according to the conditions peculiar to each dependency. For the degree of resentment varies with each colony and the resulting nationalism differs in stages of development.

The degree of nationalistic consciousness varies for other reasons as well. In the more primitive tribes of Africa it is more inchoate than among the more highly developed cultures such as the Hindu, Chinese or Egyptian. The criterion may be familiarity with European language. The Hindu, Chinese and Egyptian have imbibed ideas from the West because they have had access to the literature of the West. The primitive tribes have not because the whole system of modern ideas, of which nationalism is one, is closed to them. They resist on instinct alone and when goaded by oppression. The more highly evolved peoples resist in resentment against the idea of subjection even when their oppressions are no longer grievous and when, as in the case of India, they have a greater assurance of orderly and peaceful government than they would have under their own rule.

Though conflict will come at different degrees of intensity and at different times, the empires will have to fight for their possessions against a rising tide of the opposition, with an ever-increasing physical force behind it. They may survive as empires, or the whole institution of modern imperialism may fall apart. If they do survive, it may be in a much modified form. In any event a redistribution of world power with a new balance as between white nations and what are now colonies, may be foreseen. The white man's prestige faces a new test.—"N.Y. Times Magazine".

Richest of its Kind in Purity, Fragrance & Hardness

**BENGAL CHEMICAL :: CALCUTTA**

*Bombay Agents:* ORIENT DRUG AGENCY

# Touring India In A Bullock Cart

the valley of the Beamma River, over the bridge and—then what a pull up! It was a "rush" order, we had to finish Jubbulpore and Nagpur before the holidays. That evening we arrived at Singrampore. We had yet thirty-three miles to reach Jubbulpore.

### We Do A Thirty-three Mile March

I consulted Florrie. "Yes," she said, "we must try and get in before night fall." So, on 2nd December at 5-30 a.m. we left Singrampore and we tracked and tracked and tracked. It seemed a road without end. As the day wore on, the miles seemed longer and longer. We stopped and had an hour's rest, then off again, till at long last the lights of Jubbulpore peeped out in the fast falling dusk. On and on we went,—thank heavens!—the municipal toll. "Which way to the station?" I asked of the toll gate-keeper. "This is the shortest way," he replied, pointing to the road ahead, "this one also takes you there, but it is longer," headed, pointing out the one that turned to the right. We naturally decided on the shorter route and plodded through dark streets, bazars round a tank, again into a dark and dismal gully, past huge boulders, under the railway culvert and at 8 p.m. parked, much to the relief of all at the Rest House

### Permanent Waves And Large Pot-Holes

Poor old "Buster!"—thirty-three miles in one day! Some march that!

A three days' rest at Jubbulpore and we beat for Seoni, without any incident of interest. Undulating country, and jungles, stopping every fifteen miles or so to camp for the night at various villages.

There is one point about which I must forcibly protest. One does not mind the Hairdressers of Bombay bringing in permanent waves into fashion for "My Lady" but why the d—l don't they keep the craze and restrict it to

(Continued from page 6)

"Ladies Heads" only? This permanent wave craze I first came across on the Seoni-Kamptee-Nagpur-Road done to a "turn." A masterpiece. Long waves, short waves,—waves at every conceivable angle, all beautifully set with fixing, in the form of soft rack and mud. Bombay Hairdressers! Don't rush please! If you wish to study this art and bring it to perfection you have nearly one hundred miles of such road to select your spot.

And so, dear readers, "over the waves"—no, not "waltz," but "Rumba" timing, we arrived well shaken at Nagpur, on Saturday 14th December.

A rush round to the schools, those few that were still open, and though it was near the holidays, I netted in nearly fifty rupees. Work over the schools closed, Florrie and I walked the round of shops to see how fast we could get rid of the amount.

A gala display of "Bonbon" boxes, stockings filled with toys, gay buntings, dolls, and heaven knows what else. The shops had put on their Christmas attire and parents could be seen with their children making their Xmas. purchases.

### A Merry Christmas

What did this Christmas mean to us in a large town like Nagpur, by ourselves, strangers in a strange town, friendless? What had last Christmas been like in Cuttack? Seated under the shade of a tree with just enough money to buy some tea and cakes from the railway tea stall! The picture stood out vividly in my mind as I paused looking at the gaily lit shop window before me. Thank God—this Christmas I had fifty rupees to spend. I could at least give this staunch and faithful woman, my wife through good and ill, some of the joys we look forward to at such a time. Gay, chattering men and women passed and repassed. I looked at Florrie—her eyes were sparkling. Gently taking her by the arm, I said "Why can't it always be Christmas time? To hell and blazes with everything! Let's go in and smash the bank." And in we went.

About an hour later we emerged, a coolie with a basket full of purchases following us. We were happy, like two big children and chatting gaily wended our way home.

What excitement opening all the various packages, of sweets, bonbons, cakes and all the various ingredients for a plum-pudding. Yes, we were going to make our own twelve pound pudding! Our next thought was to decorate our home, I mean our cart, which had been our home for twenty months, the only home we knew!

Sheets and sheets of coloured paper were cut into strips and joined together in loops,—yards of it! The room which we had rented was a mass of coloured paper stripings and glue. O! what a mess, but it was Christmas Time, so who cared?

What a rush, time simply flew, the day was not long enough and well, I seemed to have just fallen asleep, when I had to get up again! I had forgotten what Christmas was like!

Plum-pudding ready, our home decorated with gay paper streamers, Chinese lanterns, holly and mistletoe, we set out from Nagpur at 4 a.m. on the morning of 24th December. We spent Christmas Day at the Dak Bungalow at the village of Kondali, thirty-one miles from Nagpur. En route the twelve pound plum-pudding had been subjected to a "weight reducing" process.

Our Christmas fare consisted of two of our own fowls prepared for us by the Khansama, cakes, sweets and the remnants of that delicious plum-pudding. Bonbons cracked and though, there was only the two of us we were more than happy and thanked God for the glorious time we were having at so auspicious an occasion. "Buster" also enjoyed some cake pudding and sweets. On the rear of our cart was a piece of cardboard bearing the inscription "A MERRY XMAS."

In this gaily decorated cart we travelled ninety-six miles from Nagpur, which brought us to Amraoti on the 29th December. Here the Railway station was our pied-a-terre. "Buster" had recorded 1,112 miles to his credit.

### A Week At Amraoti

At Amraoti we could do no business until after the holidays, which meant at least the 3rd of January 1936. We met some very kind friends and in their company passed a pleasant week. A Mr. Khan, a school master of the Urdu High School, gave us a puppy dog which had been born on 24th December! As she was only eleven days old I purchased a feeding bottle for "Tiny" and at regular hours she was fed. Thanks to Florrie and "Tiny" I was given an excellent training as "paterfamilies." For the first few nights, I was continually disturbed from my sleep to make "Tiny's" bottle.

Thank heavens, it was only a puppy and not a baby! Talking of babies! I have read all the wonderful writings of various authorities about these 'treasures" and the keen desire of "Birth Control." Had the writers of these long articles just pondered a moment and had the preacher, instead of wasting so many of God's good hours in talk, which could have been more usefully employed, just dropped me a post card asking my opinion, I would have replied, "The one and only harmless method of "Birth Control" is a ride around India in a Bullock Cart, perferably on wooden wheels. The roads are guaranteed to give results."

We stayed in Amraoti till the 6th January 1936, on which date we packed up our traps and headed in a north-westerly direction for Ellichpur, stopping for the night at Assangaon.

Here, we had the pleasure of meeting the Superintendent of Police, an Englishman, who was on tour, at the Dak Bungalow. The Superintendent and his wife very kindly entertained us to tea. These little incidents of being entertained by the officials are mentioned with the express purpose of letting some "swelled heads" know of the courtesy and respect we have received throughout our tour. Many have thought, and many possibly do think, that the bullock-cart is a degrading mode of travel. But I would like them to look "nearer home" and they will find that the bullock-cart is not quite so degrading as "scrounging on charitable institutions" or issuing false cheques and being landed in the Big House. By the sale of educational matter to schools and advertisements on my cart I have earned my living on my five thousand miles tour. In other words, the tour has been "self-supporting."

From Ellichpur we passed through Anjangaon on our way to Akola, where we stopped five days and netted in quite a few rupees.

(To be concluded on Sunday next).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# News From Far & Near

"Heavens! Now I have forgotten where the door is."

## FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION

History shows, too, states which ill-treat their minorities and suppress discussion lose strength and resilience. Freedom of discussion is not merely a thing to be prized and admired for its own sake; it contributes to the vitality and power of a society, however many the disadvantages it may seem to possess to men under the rule of panic.

### PET RAISED ON GLASS OF BEER A DAY

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, (By Mail).

Joe, a black-faced female kangaroo arrived at the zoo this week from Goroko, in the Wimmera, the gift of Mr. W. Rice, who requested the zoo authorities, if possible, to give Joe a glass of beer and three biscuits each day.

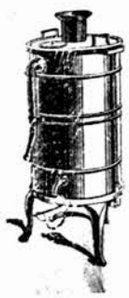
In an accompanying letter Mr. Rice said that he had been nursing nine-months-old Joe since it was a baby, its mother having been killed by dogs. Now he was afraid the town dogs would get it.

He added that the glass of beer and three biscuits each day was a habit of Joe's, and he had found that this had kept her "on her feet."

He explained that the Kangaroo was also partial to cakes, nuts and apples.

The zoo replied by letter to Mr. Rice, acknowledging the arrival of the kangaroo, but stating that as all the animals at the zoo were strict teetotalers, the authorities were afraid the practice must stop forthwith.

It mentioned that the kangaroo was comfortable, and was doing well on grass and water.

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## HOME APPLIANCES

A company manufacturing home work-saving appliances recently made a census of home appliances in the homes of a typical cross section of the United States population. They found as a general rule that families coming within 2,000 dollars a year income class owned more and higher-priced appliances than did families with incomes of 10,000 dollars and over. Families that could afford servants, it is claimed, are little interested in labour saving household conveniences; whereas in families where the work is done by the mothers and —sometimes—the daughters, labour saving is always an important consideration. When the woman in such a family buys an appliance she expects to put it to constant use, therefore, she buys the best she can afford—(Edmonton Journal).

### SHACKLING FREEDOM

Sir Ernest Benn says that every conceivable political idea, except one, has been tried, and the one is freedom. The great preoccupation of Governments to-day is to put shackles on freedom. They burn the midnight oil thinking of new ways to do this, instead of concentrating on free government, free men and free enterprise.—(Victoria Daily Colonist).

### PRE-BIBLE CIVILISATION.

Evidence that civilisation existed in ancient Jericho in 6,000 B.C. has been discovered by an expedition led by Professor John Garrstang of the Liverpool University's Institute of Archaeology.

After digging beneath seventeen layers of civilisation that had existed 4,000 years ago, his expedition has found a civilisation that far pre-dated the Bible story of Abraham and Lot. Even then, in the Neolithic Age, the desert oasis of Jericho was a settled urban centre and market town for neighbouring peoples. A shrine resembling the pre-Greek "Megaron," or "Holy of Holies," had been built for the priesthood. Its walls and floors were found intact, burnished red and with a veranda-like vestibule. Worshippers of the god brought their offerings into the vestibule. Earliest forms of pottery, painted Neolithic fabrics, special flint implements and traces of human sacrifices were dug up by the expedition.

### DIVORCED FOR JERKING THE CAR

OAKLAND (California).

Mrs. Beatrice Greenhouse sued her husband for divorce because when he wanted to annoy her he took her out in his car and kept driving with constant jerks and stops and starts.

A decree was granted with £10 a month alimony.

### A POLISHED SATIRE

A model of polished satire was Anthony Eden's rejoinder to David Lloyd George's criticism of British foreign policy. The urbane Eden described the former Prime Minister, who helped to write the Versailles treaty, as "one of the few to whom it has been given to have the proud position of being able to criticise his own legacy to history." That was worthy of the Disraeli tradition.

You've heard about the star's fan mail. We'll ninety per cent of it ends: "And I'll pay you back as soon as I can."

## THE SPAN OF LIFE

It's always intriguing to read about a "latest discovery" which is calculated to increase life's span. Dr. Henry C. Sherman, of Columbia University, predicts that seven years can be added to the average length of human life by application of four vital elements.

One appreciates what scientists are doing in the interests of their fellows, but sometimes wonders whether those engaged in this extension plan research might not be shortening their own tenures as a result of their earnest devotion.—(Windsor Daily Star).

### HOUSING OLYMPIC VISITORS

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

The reception committee for the Olympic Games which are to take place in Berlin in August, have already had to deal with applications from intending visitors for 210,000 beds, and a further 40,000 beds are now to be secured to meet other applications.

### FADS OF OLYMPIADS

BREMEN, (By Air Mail).

Orders for 280,000 eggs, 320,000 oranges, 105,200 lemons, 52,600 grape fruits, 72,000 kilograms of meat, 6,700 kilograms of fish and 130,000 litres of milk have been placed by the North German Lloyd Line, which is to cater for the appetites of the world's sports men of the Olympic Games in August. Other requests from the competitors are for curry and no beef or pork for the Indian contingent, three meat dishes a day for Argentinian, hard bread for the Swedes, and dishes from which all traces of oil have been removed for the Esthonians.

### STARRING REAL STARS

Real stars and planets will play the lead in an "astro-physical film" in which original photographs from leading observatories have been used by a German film company. Representing the latest development in German film production, it has been made under the direction of Dr. Martin Rikli and Dr. Nicholas Kaufman, for general exhibition.

### SUBTERRANEAN CONCERT

A unique concert in an underground stalactitute grotto of the Harz mountains is to be given on July 5th. Members of the orchestra of the National Opera House will play works for wind instruments to an audience in the famous grotto of Rubeland.

### WORLD CONFERENCE OF MAGICIANS

MUNICH, (By Air Mail).

Magicians from all parts of the world are to attend an International Congress in Munich from September 15th to 25th. Special travel facilities within Germany for foreign illusionists will be offered by the German railways.

### DROPPING THE PILOT

The late editor of "Punch," Sir Owen Seaman, was asked what he regarded as the most famous of his cartoons. He gave the first place to "Dropping the Pilot," that in which Bismarck was depicted leaving the ship to the young Kaiser's control. This would be the choice of most others. But Sir Owen added that he thought it had been overrated. "After all," he pointed out, "pilots are made to be dropped."—(Edmonton Journal).

"Was the balance-sheet reading followed by a clapping of hands?" "No. By a sacking of them."

## SOMERSAULT!

Baron Aloisi at Geneva, September 4, 1935:

"While I am ready to discuss the issues with the League, in no circumstances will I do so with Ethiopia."

AND NOW!

Baron Aloisi at Geneva, April 16, 1936.

"We will not permit the League to take part in the negotiations. We will communicate our terms only to the Ethiopians."

### FIGHT CRANKS WITH FACTS

Let the investigating committee of the House of Representatives, therefore, avoid personalities and politics, or at least relegate them to second place. Let them concentrate instead on the hard facts in the case. These hard facts, if presented in simple and convincing terms, will be quite enough to put an end to the Townsend Plan nonsense.

### BANKRUPTING THEMSELVES

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

As the nations proceed to bankrupt themselves in re-arming they are unanimous in saying that these sacrifices are being made by them in the cause of peace. But if they really desire peace they can get it on much cheaper terms


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# Separate the Nine Stars

THE bass drum of the nine-piece brass band of Beantown, by an odd co-incident, presents an interesting puzzle. Painted on each head of the drum, are nine stars, one for each member, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Nobody ever thought of associating the drum with a puzzle until Puzzle Pete, who happened to be present at the band's practice one Saturday evening detected a brain-teaser in the position of the stars. Pete quickly figured out how he could separate each of the stars by drawing three continuous lines inside the circle. Can you do it?

# Magic Square of Numbers

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

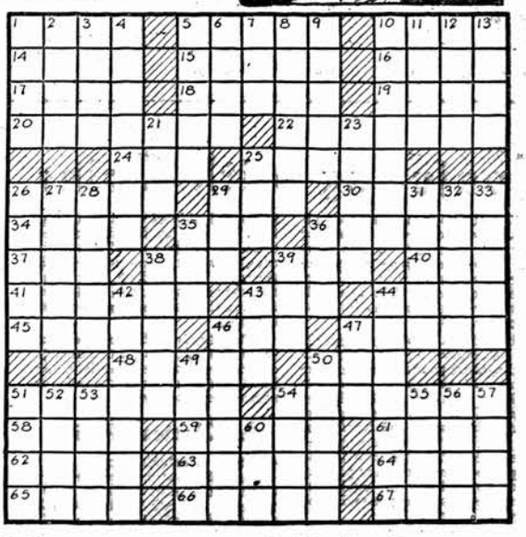
SOLVING this magic square of numbers affords the puzzlist plenty of fun with figures. It may be a surprise to you to learn that nine rows of the digits from one to nine, both inclusive, can be placed in 81 contiguous squares in such a way that the sum of the figures falling in each of the horizontal, vertical and two diagonal rows is 45. How are the 81 numbers placed?

Solutions of these puzzles appear on page 48.

# The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Vehicles.
5—Contract in wrinkles.
10—One who shines prominently in a calling or profession.
14—Medley.
15—Courtyard.
16—Roman garment.
17—What American sculptor executed the equestrian statue of Washington in Boston?
18—Onward.
19—Eject.
20—"The Return of Peter Grimm" was one of the most successful plays of what famous producer?
22—In the "Tempest" who is the supposed deity of Caliban?
24—Long line of persons waiting.
25—A transparent green silicate used as a precious stone.
26—What is the capital of Oregon?
29—Undeveloped shoot.
30—Kind of puzzle.
34—Greek god of war.
35—Pouch.
36—Shy.
37—Quarrel.
38—Bag of tools.
39—Salt.
40—Recipe.
41—What French city was formerly the capital of Picardy?
43—Beset with barking.
44—Two-winged fly.
45—Speed.
46—Covering for the head.
47—Part of the foot (plural).
48—Dignitary in India.
8—Washed lightly.
9—What was the first name of the founder of Rhode Island?
10—Made hard and strong.
11—Grave.
12—Money changing.
13—Rodents.
21—Total.
23—Innsbruck is the capital of what famous European tourist center?
25—Insect.
26—Feminine name.
27—Smell.
28—Who wrote "It can't happen here"?
29—What nocturnal winged animal rests by hanging head downward?
31—What is the capital of Switzerland?
32—Ordinary.
33—Causes to remain in print.
35—Twice, in music.
36—Month of the year.



50—Play on words.
51—Refers.
54—In what province of Canada is Calgary?
58—Means of entrance.
59—Species of beetle.
61—The ground in general.
62—City in Italy.
63—Edible bulb.
64—Unoccupied.
65—Table land.
66—Members of the nobility.
67—Witnesses.

VERTICAL

1—What humorist wrote "Speaking of Operations": Irvin ——?
2—Winged parts.
3—Rivulet.
4—Consoles.
5—Extension.
6—Form of glory.
7—Japanese statesman.
38—Work and press into a mass.
39—Undermine.
42—What part of ancient Italy was later called Tuscany?
43—Exclamation of disgust.
44—What is the first Book of the Old Testament?
46—Game at cards.
47—Central part of a wheel.
49—Japanese occupation of what Chinese district in 1933 brought about the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations?
50—Maps.
51—The first man.
52—Fail to retain.
53—Anything (plural) which is used to determine something by chance.
54—Footless.
56—Drove.
57—To keep out unauthorized persons.
57—Beverages.
60—Title of respect.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday issue.)

## EVENING DRESS COMES IN THE WAY

This is story of a man who will not wear evening dress—nor ceremonial dress of any kind.

He is Councillor E. W. Mason, of Friern Barnet Council, who was not re-elected vice-chairman of the County Council because of his views on dress.

The majority of members had insisted that if he became vice-chairman or mayor he would have to wear evening dress and regalia, so he withdrew his nomination.

Councillor Mason told a press man:

"I should be a hypocrite and a humbug if, to enjoy the amenities of any office, I abandoned the convictions of a life-time against evening dress.

"I do not belong to the evening dress class."

## NAZI ACTIVITIES IN DANZIG

DANZIG (By Air Mail)

The Danzig correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten" wires to his journal that Nazis in Danzig are preparing to carry out trial elections in the factories of Danzig where a formal plebiscite will be held.

The question to be asked will be "Are you in favour of the National Socialist government and do you believe in German spirit?"

The idea is to appeal to all opposition parties, to unite under the spirit of German conciliation and to return to the Reich of Adolf Hitler since very few will dare to vote against the 'German spirit' whatever this may be.

It is intended to abolish the multitude of parties and to return to a German Front which would prepare the return of Danzig into the Reich.

## JUST LIKE THE MOVIES

Federal agents are hunting a mysterious woman in the naval spy scare on the Pacific Coast. That makes it perfect.

## 'Peter Out' Perplexes A Judge

Mr. Justice Bennett set lexicographers a puzzle in the Chancery Division by asking: "What is petering out? And who is Peter?"

Neither the judge nor Sir Gerald Hurst, K.C.—who had just stated that unless relief were given to a certain organisation it would "peter out"—could explain the mystery.

A "News Chronicle" reporter searched the dictionaries in vain in a quest for "Peter's" original identity.

According to Murray's English Dictionary (1909) the expression was first used colloquially in United States mining districts, but was then of unknown origin.

The Century Dictionary (American) asserts that the expression is of "uncertain origin" and adds that its earliest known meaning was of a vein in a mine which "ran out" or "petered out" so that it could no longer be followed by a miner.

Webster, the omniscient, is equally nonplussed. "Origin uncertain," he says.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

# THE EIGHT VANISHING BANNERS

ON her last Friday afternoon's program Miss Pamela Pedagog, teacher of Pinetown's one public school, introduced a new idea to her pupils, which she called the "Transdeletion Game."

Pamela gave 10 of her little girl pupils, who were all about the same age and size, banners, each of which bore a single, large, black letter. She arranged the banner-bearers in such an order on the platform at the front of the room that the 10 letters spelled the two words, "SMILE TROOP."

Next Pamela addressed her interested audience, which consisted of the rest of the pupils, in the following couplets:

"Behold ten banner-bearers here in a row.
'SMILE TROOP,' then shift and a principal city show."

After the 10 pupils had changed their positions, as directed by the other members of the class, so that the letters on their banners spelled the word called for by the couplet, the little girl whose banners bore the letter "O," was retired from the line. Then the teacher

recited the second couplet to her class:

"Since thou MY NINE I think that thou mayst go,
Thou canst be spared, we have another 'O'."

The pupils then transposed the nine remaining letters to form a word to take the place of MY NINE. After that the teacher excused the "R" and she recited the third couplet:

"O. K. The remaining eight will lend assistance
To tell the traveler his covered distance."

When "M" had left the platform the teacher continued:

"Another has left, yet still these seven will spell
A coin of varying worth the French know well."

"S" was next to go and her departure was followed by this couplet:

"Good-bye, 'S'! These six will still suffice.
To qualify a man, considerate, nice."

Next to leave the line was "E." Said the teacher:

"Though 'E's' no longer under my control.
These other five should take you to your goal!"

As the teacher asked "P" to go, she recited these two rhymes:

"Now 'P' has left, and only four remain.
If you've had fun your FOUR has not been in vain."

"T" is the last letter to depart, as the teacher says:

"Now 'T' leaves and the three letters left spell
A valuable substance men everywhere sell."

What are the eight words the class was asked to spell?

(Solution of this puzzle appears on page 46).

# Conjuring with Coins

MAGICIANS are supposed always to have something "up their sleeves." In this trick you deliberately drop a coin in your sleeve and then challenge anyone to find it. The sleeve is shaken and felt, but no trace of the coin remains!

The coin is apparently put in the left sleeve. Place your left hand against your face so that the opening of the sleeve comes directly in front of the left breast pocket. Hold the coin between your right thumb and forefinger, and as the other fingers spread the sleeve open, let the coin drop in the pocket. The illusion is perfect. Extend your hand and shake the sleeve a bit, and everyone will look there for the coin.

• • •

A half dollar is spun in the air. Every time it falls in the magician's hand, he opens his hand and the coin is head up. The coin may be a borrowed one.

The trick is performed as follows: Have a dime with a dab of wax or double-sided adhesive tape upon it. Secretly attach this dime to the tail side of the half-dollar. Spin the coin in the air and the dime will not be seen. The coin is caught in the hand and it will generally fall head up. If it does not, the magician can instantly detect it and turn it over as he opens his hand.

After tossing the coin several times the magician can secretly detach the dime, leaving it in his hand, while he gives the coin to someone else to try.

## An Optical Illusion

TAKE a drinking glass which has a thick arched base. Place a 50-cent piece head upwards, under the glass and ask a friend to tell you the denomination of the coin without lifting the glass. He must look at the coin through the arched bottom of the tumbler. The thickness and curve of the base of the glass tends to make the coin look much smaller and he may say that it is a quarter. When you remove the glass and show him the coin he will be surprised by the optical illusion of size.

# A Geographical Maze

WHENEVER old Silas Sage, who is a member of the Cadwalader County school-board visits a school he always enlivens the proceedings by giving the pupils some puzzle to solve.

The newest puzzle which Silas used on his last visit is a geographical maze, the solution of which consists of selecting one of several roads connecting a total of 20 towns. The puzzlist is to begin his journey at S, the starting point, and select the right road that will take him through each of the 20 towns only once, completing his trip at F, the finishing point.

(Solution appears on page 46)

## *ROSES EXUDE FLUID, PASTOR MYSTIFIED*

### *Congregation Had Prayed To "Little Flower" For Tangible Proof Of Love*

CALUMET.

Three roses, their delicate petals exuding a blood-red fluid, were carefully guarded in a receptacle at St. Ann's Catholic Church by Rev. Father J. A. Paquet, pastor of the congregation.

The pastor, in a formal statement, declared he found the flowers April 4 in a communion ciborium after the congregation had prayed the night before to the Little Flower "to give us a tangible proof of her power with God and her love for us."

The discovery, he said, occurred while he was giving communion. On entering the church, he added, he had noticed a very strong odour of roses, but saw no fresh flowers.

Having emptied the smaller of two ciboriums containing the consecrated Host, Father Paquet walked to the altar to get more from a newly consecrated supply in the larger vessel.

"To my amazement," he said, "as I lifted the cover of the ciborium three fresh roses spotted with red fell on the corporal. The red spots were still moist and seemed as blood. There was no blood spots on the hosts, however.

"I inquired if anyone had brought flowers during the last three days and found out from the florists that no one had purchased any to be sent to St. Ann's Church since last week. The sacristan had left the tabernacle key at the usual place and after giving communion the first time I put the key back in the receptacle in the sacristy.

"I cannot understand the occurrence and if it is not miraculous it is a very mysterious thing."

The pastor, in deference to the wishes of his superior, declined further comment on the affair. He confirmed his original statement, however, and said the flowers, which "cannot be exposed as objects of veneration," still exude a fluid.

## *MACHINE MADNESS*

### *Mass Production Reaching Limits Of Usefulness, Says Expert*

Mr. I. E. Hijmans, of the Bureau d'Ingenieurs Conseiles en Rationalisation, declared that mass production was reaching its limits of utility, and that industrial practice showed quite often that these limits had already been passed, when he spoke on "The Machine Madness of Our Times," at a conference of the Confederation of Management Associations at Balliol College, Oxford.

"Mechanising has got hold of journalism and scenario makers," he said. "A vision of humanity bound to the rhythm of vast and relentless machinery is romantically presented to mass imagination.

"Those responsible for industrial life need to examine this vision, and it is their task to replace it by a less emotional but more productive outlook on industrial evolution."

The cost of the means of production had been so reduced that, instead of bringing the men to the machine they could begin to think about bringing production to where man could live in the best conditions.

Great possibilities for overcoming the divorce between agriculture and industry seemed open. Thus the present period, that of "saturation" in mechanical development, held no warning, but rather a promise of more mastery of mind over matter."

# PUZZLE OF THE DUCK-HUNTER

When a duck-hunter goes out after his feathered game he uses another familiar object besides his gun and dog. What is it?

1. To find out, write down the names of four objects shown in the drawing, one of which is a letter. Then from the eight letters that spell the names of three of the objects, subtract the three letters that spell the name of the fourth object and re-arrange the remaining five letters to spell the name of the hidden object.

2. If the hunter is successful he will have a duck for dinner. Can you change the word "duck" into the word "meal" in five steps by changing a letter at a time, making a new word at each step?

3. Ducks lay eggs. If you had eight duck eggs, how can you place them in 16 contiguous squares so that they form 10 rows with an even number of eggs in each row?

(Solution appears on page 48)

## An Easy Trick with Dominoes

DOMINOES are used as building blocks in this clever trick. Take seven dominoes and place them as follows:

● Stand two dominoes in an upright position and place a third horizontally upon them and a fourth upon that. Stand two more upright on these, and lastly lay another one horizontally on top. Now you have a little construction like two windows, one above the other.

The trick you have to perform is to knock the lowest horizontal domino from the rest without disturbing them! That sounds like it might be impossible, but it can be done.

The feat is performed by placing another domino in front of the others lengthwise and at such a distance that you can reach it easily by placing your forefinger through the lower door. Place your forefinger on this domino and pull it sharply backwards, so that it comes up. This should be done quickly so that it strikes the domino which you wish to knock out. If done properly, the blow will dislodge the domino, and it will fly out, letting the others drop in place.

## Novelty in Colors

CUT a five-inch circle out of a piece of cardboard and color it black. Next cut out four strips of cardboard of exactly the same size. Make a pin-hole in the exact center of the black disk and get the correct length of the strips. They should cover the center pin-hole and extend about three-quarters of an inch beyond the outside edge of the large disk. Paint each strip a different color, such as red, blue, green and yellow.

Place the strips one on top of the other, push a pin through the four strips, near one end and push the point of the pin through the center of the black disk.

Hold the point of the pin in the left hand, spread the four strips fan-shape over the disk and spin the card round and round with the fingers of the right hand.

The revolving disk will have the appearance of a whirling circle of variegated colors.

## Broom-straw Magic

PLUCK a long, straight straw from a broom, cut two short pieces from it and then bend each of them in the shape of the letter V. Hang each V-piece on the long straw and then rest the latter just below the nail of each forefinger.

Now rest your fingers on the table with the bent parts of the V-pieces facing one another. Keep your fingers perfectly still and you will be surprised to see the bent straws start to move towards each other.

## *MAN BLAMES WIFE FOR BALDNESS*

### *She Retaliates With Grey Hair*

Ukranians both, Mrs. X summoned her husband before Recorder Leonce Plante in Recorder's Court recently on a charge of minor assault, and aired before the august municipal tribunal years of mutual conjugal battling as result of which, charged the depressed husband, he had become bald.

Court eyed him suspiciously when he made this allegation; if he was bald, his wife's hair—and she was comparatively young—had turned gray.

"Look, Your Honor!" And the husband thrust an arid pate down to the level of court's eyes. "Look what she did!"

"How?" Court asked.

"How! My God! She poured a kettle of boiling water over my head——".

The husband flourished medical reports on the incident and remarked morosely: "And I didn't bring her to court on an assault charge."

"Yes, I poured a kettle of hot water on him; he was drunk and he was trying to choke me—".

The wife added that in regard to the present case, her husband had beaten her—"he tried to choke me again!"—after having consumed 30 glasses of beer.

"Never!" roared the husband. "I couldn't drink 30 glasses of beer. Besides, I was sober that day; I hadn't had a drink. It was the day before that I was drunk."

"Weire on reilef," sobbed the wife, "and he gets the relief cheques and gets drunk each time."

Recorder Plante glared at the husband: "Listen, you, can you not treat your wife better than that? You cannot continue like this."

"I promise," said the bald and dejected spouse, "that it won't happen again."

"Good," said the court. And judgment was rendered. Inscribed on the dossier by Court Clerk Louis Lapointe were the words:

"Guilty, sentence suspended. Accused to deposit bond of dol. 100 to keep the peace for one year. Cheques of the Relief Commission to be issued in future in the name of the wife."

The couple left the court arm in arm.

## *HORSE RACING IN RUSSIA*

Horse-racing is one of the most popular sports in Soviet Russia, and the "Tote double" is the most popular form of wager on the race-courses.

Apart from a lottery run to encourage the sale of State bonds, betting is the only form of gambling permitted in Soviet Russia, which has no Stock Exchange and no football pools. Five out of the seventy race-courses are open the whole of the year—those in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Sverdlovsk, and Novosibirsk. At the Moscow course about 400 ordinary race-horses and about 1,200 trotting horses compete each year. Those weeded out are sold to Government departments, while the winning stallions are sent to the studs and the co-operative horse farms. The tracks concentrate on trotting, and a Russian horse holds the European trotting record, set up in Germany. Wagers are five roubles (nominally ten shillings) and ten roubles.

## *WILL SOVIETS REFUSE OIL CONCESSION*

MOSCOW (By Air Mail)

According to the Moscow correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt", the Soviet Government, in view of the continuous provocations on the Russian-Manchukuo frontier, have decided not to prolong the concession granted by them to Japan for the last twelve years for exploitation of the famous oil bearing fields of Russian Sachalin.

It is rumoured that after the expiration of the concessions at the end of the year, the Soviets will transfer the fields to a newly created state oil company.

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# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Announcer: "And the contestants are Black Paddy versus Cyclone O'Shangnessy."
Voice: "Which one's Black Paddy?"

---

She: "You think more of that old wireless set than you do of me."

He: "Well, I get less interference from it."

* * * *

Howdie: "What is your son going to be when he gets his degree at the University?"

Simpson: "Middle-aged, I should think."

* * * *

A banker anxious to trace a missing cashier, called in a detective, and, asked for a description of the man, replied:

"He is about 5 feet 5 inches tall and about 5,000 dols. short."

* * * *

"If there is one thing I enjoy more than another," said Sprucer, "it is to get to the river bank and lie about fishing."

"Why, I fail to see the necessity for your going to the banks of the river to do that," remarked Mrs. Spruer quietly.

* * * *

Anxious to get his wife a birthday present, a man went into a store and explained his wants. "We, now, sir," said the assistant, "would you be interested in something nice and new in silk stockings?"

The customer coughed. 'Er—let's get this matter of the wife's present diposed of first, shall we?"

* * * *

Kila: "How could you tell that your husband lost money at the races to-day when he said nothing about it?"

Stella: "I know he did, because when he came home he began talking about the advantage of saving money.

* * * *

The hill was steep and the load was heavy. The donkey did its best but at last it stopped and would not budge another inch.

The driver saw a man passing. "Excuse me,' he said, "but could you help me to get this load to the top of the hill? It's too much for one donkey."

* * * *

Motorist, to cyclist he has just bumped into a ditch: "Can't stop now. Here's my card."

"OK. I'll be suing you."

* * * *

"Then you wont have a garden wedding?"

"No. I'll take no chances of having my wedding called off on account of rain."

"We should be careful what we say," said the careful friend.

"Of course," said Miss Cayenne, "although it isn't much what you say that makes trouble as what somebody says you said."

* * * *

Doctor: "Great Scot, man! Haven't I often told you not to hurry after eating a heavy meal?"

Patient: "Certainly you have, but on this occasion I had to."

Doctor: "Had to! Why?"

Patient: "Because I couldn't pay for it."

* * * *

A coloured man after being rescued from a deep pond, was asked why he had ventured in when he couldn't swim.

"Well, to tell the truth," he said, "Ah didn't think it was so deep 'cause it only took that little duck up to its tail."

* * * *

The Sergeant-Major, although a wonder at drill, was very ordinary in other directions. The men were forming up for pay parade, arranged in groups according to the first letters of their surnames.

A trembling recruit arriving rather late and trying to slip into his place unobserved was greeted by a voice of thunder.

'Say, what's your name?"

"Phillip, sir."

"Then what are you doing there? The F's are on the other side."

* * * *

Smaltz—I "eat" eggs for breakfast this morning.

Clutts— You mean "ate."

Smaltz—Well, may be it was eight.

* * * *

"Daddy," said little Johnny, looking up from his book, "What are diplomatic relations?"

"My Boy," said his father, sadly, "there aren't any."

* * * *

Little six-year-old Harry was asked by his Sunday school teacher: 'And, Harry what are you going to give your darling little brother for his birthday this year?"

"I dunno," said Harry; "last year I gave him the chicken pox."

* * * *

The poster of a thriving negro congregation down South was speaking to one of his flock.

"Brudder," he said, 'I hear very bad reports about your youngest son. Dat boy don't seem to do you much credit."

"Credit?" rejoined the member of the flock. "Huh! You put it mildly! Brudder Johnsing, strictly betwixt ourselfs, we regards him as the white sheep of de family!"

* * * *

Woman: "Did you say you thought looked better lately?"

Friend: "Not exactly. I said you looked more like yourself."

* * * *

Sonnie: "Mobher, tell me how papa got to know you?"

Mother: "I met him at a dancing school."

Sonnie: "That's funny. Papa won't let me go to a dancing school."

* * * *

"Faith, it's curious," said a travelled Irishman, "how these little disease insects are called in different places! In Germany they call 'em germs, in Paris, parasites, and in Ireland we call 'em mikerobes."

* * * *

Mrs. Newlywed—My husband admires everything about me—my voice, my hands my eyes, my figure.

Friend—And what do you admire about him?

Mrs. Newlywed—His good taste.

He was very easy-going, as a rule, but he protested vigorously when his wife called him an empty-headed anaemic apology for a man.

"But, Maria," he said "I'm certainly not anaemic."

* * * *

We don't see how the corporations can possibly object to the President's proposed tax on undivided profits. They saved the money for a rainy day, and this is it.—"Howard Brubaker in The New Yorker".

* * * *

"But if Congress could curb the Supreme Court", asks a commentator, "who will curb Congress?". Ten thousand telegrams, written by the same man.—"Tory (N. Y.) Record."

* * * *

Turkey learns it has never signed a peace treaty with San Marino, a Republic of thirty-two square miles, but, then the San Marino army has probably mislaid his gun, anyway.—"Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Press".

* * * *

It is to be hoped Mr. Mencken is wrong in his view that a Chinaman can beat President Roosevelt in November. American relations with Japan are bad enough as it is. —"Norfiok Virginian-Pilot".

* * * *

"England has always despised Nationalism, and there has never been a King of England, who has been English."—The Bishop of Exeter.

* * * *

"The colossal conceit of the Londoner offends my provincial susceptibilities."—Mr. Rhys Davies, M.P., who comes from Welsh Wales and is a Lancashire M.P.

* * * *

"My friend laughed when I spoke to the waiter in French, but the laugh was on him. I told the waiter to give him the check."

* * * *

Then there was the married man who came home late, and as he pulled out the key wondered what he was lebbing himself in for.

* * * *

"You're not going back to your husband, surely?"

"I feel I ought to forgive all. He's just won a sweepstake."—London Opinion.

* * * *

As the motorist turned a corner in a quiet country road, he saw a brother of the wheel just ahead, evidently in trouble. Immediately he slowed down.

"Want any help?" he asked, genially.

The other motorist looked gratefully at him as he wiped the perspiration off his brow.

"I do," he whispered. "See that lady in the car! She's my wife, and I'd be much obliged if you'd answer her questions and keep her amused while I'm seeing to this burst tire."

* * * *

"I used to tell my son that if he was a good boy I'd take him to the circus."

"Is he too old for that?"

"Rather. Now he intimates that if I succeed in keeping in his good graces he may get me a ticket to see him play foobball."

* * * *

Jock: "I say, waiter, here's half-a-dollar."

Waiter: "Thank you, sir, I suppose you want me to reserve a table for you?"

Jock: "No, I don't. I shall come in here in about ten minutes' time with two ladies, and I want you to tell me that all the tables are engaged."

"I have just been divorced; Could you turn my husband's portrait into a landscape?"

---

"Well, Mary, us 'as come courtin' to this 'ere meadow nigh three summers now, but us won't be doin' so next summer."

"Oh, Jarge! Do 'ee really mean that?"

"Ay. They be goin' to build on it."—London Humorist.

* * * *

"Step right up ladies and gentlemen," shouted the showman at the village fair, "and see the woman get sawed in two before your very eyes. Only sixpence!"

"I'll risk sixpence," said a villager to himself, "though, of course, it must be a trick. Otherwise, they'd charge more."

* * * *

The chief constable of a small town was also an expert veterinary surgeon. One night the telephone bell rang. The chief constable's wife answered it.

"Is Mr. Blank there?" said an agitated voice.

"Do you want my husband in his capacity of veterinary surgeon or as chief constable?" inquired the woman, rather pompously.

"Both, madam," came the reply. "We can't get our new bulldog to open his mouth, and—there's a burglar in it."

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## SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

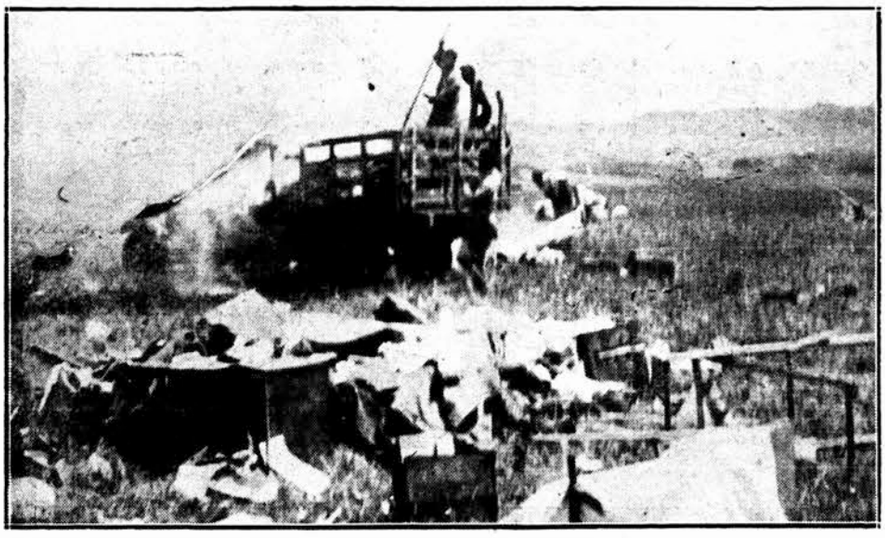
DUCK HUNTER: 1. Eye plus Lock plus D from deer minus Elk equals DECOY. 2 DUCK, Deck, Peck, Peak, Peal, MEAL. 3. Number the squares from 1 to 16 in four horizontal rows and place an egg in each of the squares numbered 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, and 16.

NINE STARS: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of an addressed and stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

VANISHING BANNERS: The missing words of the transdeletion anagram are: 1. Metropolis, 2. Implorest. 3. Milepost. 4. Pistole. 5. Polite. 6. Pilot. 7. Toil. 8. Oil.

MAGIC SQUARE: The numbers are placed in nine horizontal rows as follows: First row—1, 6, 8, 3, 9, 4, 2, 5, 7. Second row—2, 3, 7, 4, 6, 5, 1, 8, 9. Third row—3, 4, 2, 9, 7, 8, 5, 6, 1. Fourth row—4, 8, 9, 5, 3, 6, 7, 1, 2. Fifth row—5, 7, 6, 1, 4, 9, 8, 2, 3. Sixth row—6, 5, 1, 2, 8, 7, 9, 3, 4. Seventh row—7, 9, 3, 8, 1, 2, 6, 4, 5. Eighth row—8, 1, 5, 7, 2, 3, 4, 9, 6. Ninth row—9, 2, 4, 6, 5, 1, 3, 7, 8.

GEOGRAPHICAL MAZE: A tracing of the solution will be sent upon receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.



## THE BRITISH AMBULANCE IN RUINS

The British ambulance camp at Quoram in North Abyssinia was completely wrecked by Italian bombing 'planes. Photo Shows the wreckage of the British ambulance camp at Quoram after the Italian air raid. A Red Cross lorry is seen blazing.

(1)

(2)

(1) Ethiopians constructing new roads for Red Cross work, when Italians cut off the road from Dessye to Addis Ababa.

(2) Constantly threatened by bandits who can be reckoned among the most bloodthirsty in the world, members of the British Ambulance staff in Abyssinia travelled from Quoram through the dreaded "shifter" country on their way back to Addis Ababa.

Photo shows an armed member of the British Ambulance staff guarding a lorry load of patients as it made a brief halt in the shifter country.

(3) A British Red Cross lorry guarded by armed Abyssinians and a European (at front) passing through the "shifter" country.

(3)

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# LUCKY NUMBER

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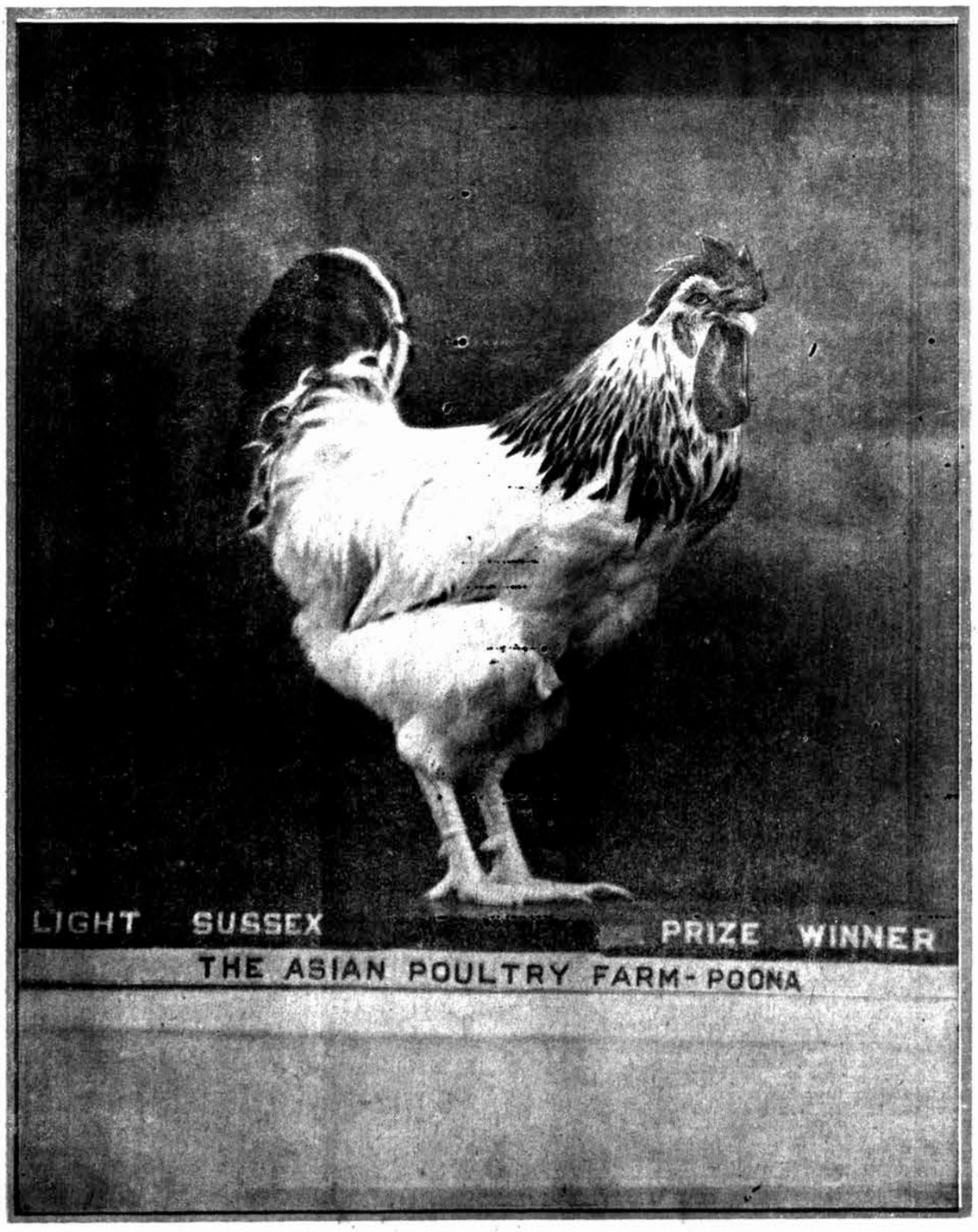


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